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## Times Newspapers Are Closed in Britain

### Union Turmoil Continued Until The Last Hours

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 30 (NYT)—The Times, a British institution and perhaps the world's most famous newspaper, suspended publication tonight after failing to win agreement from its unions to stop unpredictable and costly disruptions.

The management said the paper, along with the Sunday Times and three supplements, will not resume until all 65 bargaining units of its nine unions come to terms. This, it is widely expected, may take months and there are even a few people who predict that the 193-year-old paper, whose logotype features a clock set permanently at 4:30—the traditional deadline for printing London morning newspapers—may never be seen again.

The suspension occurs seven months after the company issued an ultimatum that it would close down Nov. 30, throwing 4,250 persons out of work, unless its conditions for uninterrupted production were met. Only 17 of the 65 units—some of them with only a handful of members—covering 800 workers had agreed by tonight and one major union has refused to negotiate at all while under the threat of suspension.

"This is a sad moment for everyone who shares our belief that all our newspapers and our staff can enjoy together a prosperous future," Marmaduke J. Hussey, chief executive of Times Newspapers Ltd., told a crowded news conference this evening. "It would have been sadder still if we had been forced to announce the permanent closure of the



Lord Thomson of Fleet

newspapers, which would have been the inevitable result had the damage inflicted on them by unofficial stoppages gone on."

Mr. Hussey said the chances that the Times will never resume publication are extremely remote.

**Sale Ruled Out**

"It is quite certain that the Times will return," the paper insisted in an editorial this morning. The owners, the Canadian-based International Thomson Organization, have ruled out selling it.

In addition to guarantees of uninterrupted production, management is seeking to reduce manning levels and to introduce new technology. Millions of

### Lord Thomson Is Determined On Showdown

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO, Nov. 30 (NYT)—Kenneth Thomson, the second Lord Thomson of Fleet, leaned forward in his penthouse office here and said: "It is absolutely incorrect to say that I have less affection for our papers in London."

The 55-year-old Canadian is the son and heir of Roy Thomson, the late newspaper magnate whose crowning achievement, he once said, was to own the Times and the Sunday Times.

Lord Thomson spoke before the deadline in a series of costly and complex labor disputes at the two newspapers. Officials of Thomson Newspapers Ltd. shut down the two papers today because their 4,300 employees would not agree to accept important changes in working regulations, including an end to wildcat strikes and slowdowns that have frequently crippled production.

The soft-spoken Lord Thomson, who plans a visit to London next week, was reluctant to talk in much detail about the situation there for fear of affecting any last-minute talks. But he appeared firm in his resolve to force a showdown now. And he said he hoped that the suspension of publication, which was not intended to be permanent, would be brief.

**Charges Answered**

Lord Thomson was also determined to answer charges that he was less attached than his father to those two British journalistic institutions and, therefore, less likely to be permanent.

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## China Bans Wall Posters, Rallies Critical of Premier

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 30 (NYT)—China reportedly has ordered Peking citizens to stop putting up wall posters critical of the Communist Party chairman and premier Hua Kuo-feng, and to avoid inflammatory demonstrations calling for democracy.

Diplomatic sources in Peking said these instructions were broadcast today over a closed-circuit communications network in the Chinese capital. A number of Chinese reading the dozens of posters that have appeared in the last 10 days in downtown Peking advised foreigners today about the new directives.

The orders were the first clear indication that the Communist authorities are moving to clamp down on the recent outburst of posters and the large daily gatherings demanding greater freedom in China.

Teng Hsiao-ping, China's deputy premier and key leader, had given qualified approval to the poster campaign earlier this week, saying, "If the masses feel some anger, we must let them express it."

But Mr. Teng also had warned that the developments closely. "Some utterances are not in the interest of stability and unity," he said. "We have to explain matters clearly to the masses and know how to lead."

**Stability Stressed**

In a series of interviews with foreign visitors this week, Mr. Teng has repeatedly stressed that China needs stability and has insisted that a major party meeting now under way will not lead to a purge of senior officials.

At the meeting, which is expected to end soon, party leaders are believed to be discussing formal approval of a number of sweeping initiatives by Mr. Teng, including greater use of foreign technology, the creation of a legal system, more elections of local officials, and a more market-oriented economy.

The sources in Peking said that a number of new posters had gone up since yesterday urging Chinese not to attack Mr. Hua. These new posters, the sources reported, appeared to be very professionally written and could have been inspired by government agencies. Many of the earlier posters, which vary enormously in size and subject matter, are scrawled on notebook

paper, old newspapers and any other available materials.

Mr. Hua has become a controversial figure in recent days following a decision by the Peking Communist Party committee to officially declare the large demonstration honoring the late Chou En-lai in Peking's Tiananmen Square in

April, 1976, to have been a revolutionary occurrence.

Mr. Hua was named premier two days after the incident, which at the time was blamed on Mr. Teng, who was purged. Mr. Teng, in his recent interviews, has said these decisions were wrong and should be corrected, although he has also said that

Mr. Hua was blameless in the affair.

Despite the new official warnings, large groups of people today were milling around the posters, reading them and talking politics with foreigners.

Some new posters critical of sev-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### White House Irked

## SALT-2 Agreements Attacked by Jackson

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP)—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., potentially a key figure in next year's U.S. Senate debate on a new strategic arms limitation treaty, has attacked the SALT-2 agreements at a meeting of NATO parliamentarians in Lisbon.

In a speech Monday and in subsequent public remarks in the Portuguese capital, Sen. Jackson said

the SALT agreements nearing completion give the Soviet Union substantial advantages and fail to offer adequate protection to North Atlantic Treaty Organization members in Central Europe.

The Monday speech was Sen. Jackson's first formal public statement of disapproval of the new SALT pact.

"You just don't begin the SALT debate in a European forum like that one," a senior administration official complained yesterday. "At least Jackson owed the president an opportunity to respond" to his criticisms of the new pact before attacking them publicly, the official added. "I really am appalled."

**Serious Misgivings**

Though Sen. Jackson has long been known to harbor serious misgivings about the SALT negotiations, this was his first public statement suggesting that he would not support the agreements that the Carter administration hopes to submit to the Senate early next year.

"As it is being negotiated," Sen. Jackson told the NATO group Monday in Lisbon, "the treaty will permit the Soviets to deploy a substantially superior strategic force than the United States will be allowed."

The Carter administration and its allies in the Senate hotly dispute that conclusion.

At one time, the administration was anxious to win Sen. Jackson's approval for its SALT agreements. Sen. Jackson is an influential member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and he did support—with reservations—the first SALT agreements in 1972.

The administration's initial SALT proposals to the Soviets were drafted largely to satisfy concerns expressed by Sen. Jackson. But those proposals were discarded in subsequent negotiations, and administration officials held out only modest hopes that Sen. Jackson might support the new agreements.

In light of his speech Monday, Sen. Jackson's support now appears unattainable, administration officials said yesterday.

Officials expressed concern last night that Sen. Jackson and other U.S. delegates to the NATO parliamentarians' meeting, known as the North Atlantic Assembly, would force a potentially divisive vote on SALT in that body.

In light of Sen. Jackson's move by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., also a delegate to the assembly in Lisbon, to amend a pro-SALT resolution introduced by a member of the Dutch Parliament.

The Dutchman proposed a general endorsement of SALT and East-West détente. Sen. Hollings responded with a proposal to endorse "an equal, balanced, verifiable SALT-2 treaty that will constrain the further growth of Soviet nuclear forces deployed against members of the North Atlantic Alliance."

Administration officials said this language would be acceptable but they hoped for a compromise that would please all U.S. delegates to the assembly in Lisbon, including such pro-SALT members of Congress as Rep. Phillip Burton, D.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Carter Disappointed Over Mideast Delays

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (IHT)—President Carter expressed dissatisfaction and disappointment today at Israel's and Egypt's delay in reaching agreement on a peace treaty, but declared the United States nevertheless will continue its efforts to bring a settlement to fruition.

"My reason for what optimism I keep," the president told a national television news conference, "is that I know for certain that both President [Anwar] Sadat and Prime Minister [Menachem] Begin want a peace treaty. I know that their people want a peace treaty."

"So I think that as long as this determination on their part is ex-

tant that our own good offices are very likely to be fruitful, so I'll continue the effort no matter how difficult it might be in the future."

The president noted he was to meet tomorrow with Egyptian Premier Moustafa Khalil who arrived here today with a personal message from President Sadat. Reports from Cairo said the latter spelled out Egypt's latest positions in view of Israel's decision to adopt a draft treaty that lacks a specific date for bringing about autonomy in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank.

On another subject, the presence in Cuba of Soviet-supplied MiG-23

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### In Confrontation With Moscow

## Romanian Party Backs Ceausescu Stand

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Nov. 30 (WP)—Romania's highest policy-making body gave its full support to President Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday in his latest confrontation with the Soviet Union over defense policy.

In what seems to be part of an orchestrated campaign to demonstrate public support for the 60-year-old Romanian leader, the Communist Party Central Committee was called into special session to hear a report by Mr. Ceausescu on his stand at last week's Moscow summit meeting of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

The session unanimously endorsed his opposition to proposals to increase the pact's defense budget and to increase the integration of armies of member countries.

Mr. Ceausescu's stand was dramatically pointed up Tuesday by erroneous reports from Yugoslavia that all six Warsaw Pact ambassadors, including that of the Soviet Union, had been called home from Bucharest for consultations. The "crisis" waned quickly when three of those ambassadors turned up that same evening at a reception in Bucharest.

**Independence Asserted**

There was no way of telling whether the Yugoslav officials who started the reports were doing public relations for Mr. Ceausescu—as they have in the past—but the outcome was to draw attention to Mr. Ceausescu's assertion of Romanian independence in a way that could not be attributed to him directly.

Foreign diplomats in Bucharest believe that after several years of uneasiness, relations between Romania and its Warsaw Pact allies have reached their lowest point in a decade. The Central Committee session is interpreted as a sign that Mr. Ceausescu is unlikely to make any move to heal the rift in the near future and is preparing to face the inevitably angry Soviet reaction to his unprecedented public disclosures.

In Moscow, President Leonid Brezhnev indirectly confirmed Mr. Ceausescu's disclosures by calling for the "preservation and strengthening of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw treaty" in a report to the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) on last week's summit. He said this was necessary in view of heightened military outlays within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A nearly identical statement was issued in Warsaw after a meeting of the Polish Politburo that formally endorsed all the decisions made at the summit.

According to the Romanian news agency, the Central Committee session heard more than 100 statements supporting Mr. Ceausescu's stand, which the committee said "reflected the vital interests of the whole nation" and were "in line with Romania's continued progress and welfare."

In a resolution, the Central Committee reaffirmed its support for a statement by Mr. Ceausescu on Monday that "Romania's armed forces will never be committed to combat except by decision of the supreme leading bodies of our party and state." This apparently referred to his refusal to accept a more unified military command of Warsaw Pact troops, as proposed by Moscow.

Interest now centers on a major foreign-policy speech Mr. Ceausescu will deliver tomorrow at celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the modern Romanian state. Western diplomats believe he is likely to defend his actions forcefully but unlikely to provoke a total breach with the Warsaw Pact at this time.

**Russia Cites Arms Race**

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union declared today that the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact must be strengthened to counter what it called the arms race launched by NATO.

The Kremlin statement, published in full in today's newspapers, was the first hint in the Soviet press that a rise in military expenditures was discussed at last week's Warsaw Pact meeting.

The statement said the task of halting the arms race and launching a process of disarmament was "a key problem of contemporary international life." But it added: "However, the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that, in view of the arms race sustained and constantly whipped up by the NATO states, the necessity exists to maintain and strengthen the defense potential of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact."

The statement made no direct reference to Romania. The Soviet press has maintained complete silence on Mr. Ceausescu's remarks, but Tass reported a Soviet statement supporting an increase in the pact's defense potential and condemning "all actions aimed at weakening the unity and the defense capacity" of the alliance.

### Wednesday Death Toll Put at 9

## New Heavy Earthquake Shakes Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30 (UPI)—A new earthquake shook Mexico today, less than 24 hours after a series of quakes killed at least nine persons, injured hundreds and cracked dozens of skyscrapers in Mexico City.

The Tumbaya Seismological Institute said the quake registered at between 5.5 and 5.8 on the Richter scale and that its epicenter was situated 300 miles southeast of Mexico City, in the same area where yesterday's tremors were centered.

An institute spokesman said the earthquake occurred at 4:23 a.m. but that its effects were minimal in Mexico City.

The death toll from yesterday's quakes rose to nine. The police in Mexico City had earlier reported eight dead and 500 treated for minor injuries and shock.

The quake rocked the Mexico City area, cracking dozens of downtown skyscrapers and showering pedestrians with window glass.

The government news agency said 15 students at Oaxaca State University in the city of Oaxaca suffered second degree burns when a container of sulfuric acid was knocked over by the quake.

A group of prisoners escaped when a wall collapsed at Oaxaca state penitentiary, although four of the fleeing inmates were quickly rounded up.

The epicenter of the earthquake was in the Gulf of Tehuantepec off the coast of Oaxaca state, in southern Mexico.

At least 750 buildings in Mexico City were damaged and two older structures collapsed, forcing the evacuation of thousands of office workers and residents.

One nine-story building split open at the top, the two halves separated by about six feet. Another building tilted on one side, sinking about two feet, said firemen who helped evacuate the area.

Two high-rise buildings in the capital's fashionable Polanco neighborhood swayed so much that they collided. Many windows shattered under the stress and fell into the streets below, sending residents and tourists scrambling for cover.

**Quake Was Predicted**

Police spokesman Jose Madrid said that two persons died of heart attacks, two when a lamp pole fell on top of them, and one from a collapsed wall. Two construction workers were killed while working on Mexico City's Recreatorio Sur prison. Another victim jumped to his death from a third-story window, he said.

Authorities put the strength of the quake between 7.8 and 7.9 on the Richter scale. It lasted 2 minutes and 53 seconds and was followed by a weaker quake about five minutes later.

whichever party collects most votes — would allocate Cabinet places to other parties in proportion to the number of seats they had won in the House of Assembly.

The provisions would be entrenched in the constitution — requiring a two-thirds majority in Parliament to scrap them — and would last for the life of the first parliament or five years, whichever is longer.

Bishop Muzorewa, who is generally recognized as having the most support of all parties in the Salisbury coalition, said the new plan was necessary. "We are concerned first of all with the stability of the country," he told reporters. "This will unite the people and reduce very considerably any tendency for faction fighting."

[Correspondent David B. Ottaway of the Washington Post reported from Lusaka that there now seems little likelihood of holding an all-party conference in the near future.

[He said that all indications point to a period of intense warfare between the Rhodesian transitional government and nationalist guerrillas, who now appear determined to fight it out on the battlefield and certain that a military victory is not far off.

[He reported that the five front-line states backing the nationalist guerrilla struggle now seem resigned to war as the only way of bringing down the Rhodesian government, and that they also are apparently prepared to support the nationalist guerrillas to the bitter end, despite the fact the fighting has spread into their territory on an almost daily basis.]

**Will Not Interfere**

Announcing the new Rhodesian plan today, Mr. Smith said: "Whatever may happen at an all-party conference, if it is held, I don't think it will interfere with what we are doing now."

As he read the government statement, Mr. Smith was flanked by Mr. Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa, and both expressed support for it. The statement said a government of national unity would be necessary to ensure political stability in a fledgling Zimbabwe. A coalition would place political party considerations behind those of national interest, it said.

After the election, the new prime minister — presumably the head of

the fleeing inmates were quickly rounded up.

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Red Cross workers take away woman suffering from shock after earthquake in Mexico City.

## A Spanish Rightist Killed in Basque City

MADRID, Nov. 30 (UPI)—Two presumed Basque separatist gunmen killed the rightist caretaker of a trade school today, raising to 26 the number of terrorist victims in Spain in the last two months, police sources said.



## Outlines Egyptian Stand

## Sadat Sends Begin Letter Suggesting a Compromise

PARIS, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat sent a confidential letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin today suggesting a compromise on the issues blocking the signing of a Middle East peace treaty.

The letter, relayed through the U.S. ambassadors in Cairo and Tel Aviv, represented the first direct contact between the two leaders in more than a month.

Its delivery to Mr. Begin's office occurred as Egyptian Premier Moustapha Khalil arrived in Washington to meet with President Carter and deliver another letter from Mr. Sadat. Diplomatic sources said the letter to Mr. Carter, was similar to the one sent to Mr. Begin.

Mr. Khalil left Paris today and was to meet with Mr. Carter tomorrow.

The sources said the letters contained Mr. Sadat's latest ideas on breaking the deadlock at the peace talks, which opened in Washington on Oct. 12 but bogged down three weeks ago over Egypt's demand that a peace treaty be linked to a timetable for Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Sadat's letter to Mr. Begin — sealed in an envelope to be opened only by the prime minister — was delivered to the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Hermann Ellis, who in turn relayed it to the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

The letter was the first contact between the two leaders since Mr. Begin telephoned Mr. Sadat on Oct. 23 to offer congratulations on their sharing the Nobel Peace Prize.

The letter reportedly outlined Egypt's latest proposals based on its acceptance of a U.S. compromise proposal to hold elections for autonomous Palestinian administrative councils in the West Bank

and the Gaza Strip no later than the end of next year.

Israel has already rejected that proposal and insisted that the treaty contain no specific timetable for autonomy.

Mr. Begin received the U.S. Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd, in his Jerusalem office today. Diplomatic sources said Mr. Begin briefed the senator on Israel's refusal to link a peace treaty with Egypt to the Palestinian question.

Sen. Byrd, D-W.Va., who is touring the Middle East as Mr. Carter's envoy, would not go into details of the 90-minute talk with Mr. Begin, but he said he was encouraged by it.

"I am convinced and encouraged by my discussions with Prime Minister Begin that he is dedicated to pursue and complete the work which he has so courageously begun," Sen. Byrd said.

Meanwhile, the former U.S. secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, predicted today that Egypt and Israel would sign a peace treaty within weeks despite the current deadlock.

Mr. Kissinger, speaking to reporters in Paris after a 60-minute meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, said he expected that a peace agreement would be signed "just before the end of the year or just after the beginning of the new year."

## Arab Killed in Blast

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (NYT) — A powerful bomb went off on a road on the Mount of Olives on Jerusalem's eastern outskirts early this afternoon, killing an Arab and the donkey on which he had been riding. Security officials theorized that the victim was killed while wittingly or unwittingly transporting an explosive charge that was to be used by terrorists.



U.S. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd is greeted by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday in Mr. Begin's office.

## Carter Shows Impatience Over Mideast Pact Delays

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nuclear-capable aircraft, Mr. Carter said the United States would "consider it a very serious development if the Soviet Union violated the 1962 agreement" with Washington not to place offensive weapons with nuclear capability in Cuba.

The president said the Soviet Union, in response to U.S. questions after the MiG-23s were introduced in Cuba late last spring, had "assured us that no weapons shipped there will violate" that understanding which grew out of the 1962 nuclear missile crisis.

Mr. Carter said the United States would closely monitor Soviet compliance with that agreement "as we have in the past both as to quality of weapons and quantity sent there, to be there is no offensive threat to the United States possible from Cuba."

He added that the United States

has "no evidence at all that atomic weapons are present in Cuba."

On other topics, Mr. Carter said: "He 'deplored what occurred' in Guyana where the American Jonestown cult committed mass suicide and murder, but said the People's Temple cult was not typical 'in any way' of America. He warned against an 'overreaction' of seeking government investigation or intervention in such cults because 'it is unconstitutional for the government to investigate or issue laws against groups who depart from custom based on religious beliefs' except when they violate U.S. law."

He reaffirmed the U.S. nuclear policy as basically one of "deterrence" but said the U.S. must continually reassess "the quality of our own nuclear weapons systems as technological advances are made and as changes take place in the Soviet Union's arsenal."

## Lord Thomson Resolved on Showdown

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concerned with their disappearance, temporary or otherwise.

"It is impossible for a father to produce a son exactly like himself," Lord Thomson said. "I am a very different person. I do enjoy some things outside work, but that's not to say I'm not intensely interested in business. I have a very special interest in those papers."

Lord Thomson, an avid art collector, is also a former chairman of the Times Newspapers in London. "I'm proud of the papers' prestige and awe," he said, "but that doesn't thrill me as much as their quality. They have combined staggering talents. I think the Times and Sunday Times are the Rembrandts of the journalism world."

"That's why, frankly, we're trying so desperately to save them. We want. 'We'll do everything we can.'"

## American Press Chain

The chairman and president of Thomson Newspapers Ltd., which owns 148 papers in North America alone, said the London papers broke even financially last year and would have made a small profit this year had it not been for the labor strife that cost the publications over 13 million copies in lost circulation.

Overall, the Thomson newspaper group reported nine-month profits of \$39 million Canadian on revenues of \$218.6 million. So far this year, new acquisitions include five daily newspapers and a weekly in the United States and a daily in Canada.

Unlike his father, who took British citizenship in order to take his seat in the House of Lords, Lord Thomson has decided to retain his Canadian citizenship, although he did reluctantly accept the hereditary peerage in accordance with the wish of his father, who died in 1976. He travels to London perhaps six times a year, sometimes for as long as a month, but it is always for work.

"Canada," he said, "is my emo-

tional, physical and historical home. There is no question." A political conservative, he lives with his wife, Marilyn, and their youngest son, Peter, 13, in a Georgian home in Toronto's affluent Rosedale area.

Their daughter, Lynne, 19, is a student at Brigham Young University in Utah while David, 21, has graduated from Cambridge and is about to enter the business world.

possibly in a financial area away from the Thomson Organization.

Now, as a result of a restructuring, a new Canadian company, the International Thomson Organization, has become the main holding company of their interests, which include Britannia Airways, Thomson Travel Ltd., Britain's largest tour operator, as well as North Sea oil holdings.

Lord Thomson said the reorgani-

zation gave the company greater financial flexibility for foreign investment of its British revenues, primarily those from oil. He said Lord Thomson would make major investments of \$170 million — equivalent to about \$330 million at the current exchange rate — within Britain in the next few years.

But Lord Thomson made it clear where he thought much more investment would go. "The United States," he said, "is the primary market in the world for free enterprise. And with this new organization we'll eliminate the British foreign exchange controls every time we want to buy a peanut stand somewhere."

## Dallas Venture

In addition to publishing and communications, he said there would be investments in the United States in coal and oil. In August the organization formed a joint oil and gas partnership, Thomson-Monteith, with Monteith Minerals Inc. in Dallas.

In contrast with his hard-driving father, Lord Thomson maintains a low-key approach to management. He works from a large 25th-floor office, reachable by private elevator, overlooking Toronto's City Hall and its crowded ice-skating rink.

From his chair he can control the room lighting or pass secret codes to building guards before entering his large private art gallery in an adjacent room. There, he has placed ivory carvings, antiques and many of his more than 100 paintings by Cornelius Krieghoff, a 19th-century artist in Canada. Such collections have been an abiding interest since his teens.

"I like art," said Lord Thomson. "It's a wonderful thing to pursue if you can afford it."

The agency said Mr. Crespo, 41, the Education Ministry's representative in San Sebastian, had been abducted by three men Tuesday.

## Pope Pledges Aid in Fight For Rights, Africans Say

ROME, Nov. 30 (AP) — Pope John Paul II met four black nationalist leaders yesterday and pledged to use his moral authority against discrimination in white-ruled countries of southern Africa, the black nationalists said today.

The disclosure was made at a news conference by two of the leaders, Oliver Tambo, exiled president of the African National Congress, a South African group, and George Sibundika, a member of the executive of the Zimbabwe National Patriotic Front, which is fighting against Prime Minister Ian Smith's government in Rhodesia.

The Vatican declined to confirm or deny the encounter.

According to the African leaders, those at the audience included Kumbirai Kangai, secretary of social services and transport of the Zimbabwe front, and Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African Peoples Organization, which is fighting for black independence in South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Mr. Sibundika said they met the pope in the Apostolic Palace at the Vatican.

The pope recalled the deportation of Bishop Donald Lamont by Rhodesia for his sympathy toward the liberation movements, and he promised to exert his moral persuasion to make all human beings, in particular Christians, aware of the situation in southern Africa, Mr. Sibundika said.

The Irish-born Bishop Lamont was first sentenced to a term of 10 years in jail on a charge of aiding guerrillas and then was deported from Rhodesia last year.

There are a total of about 2 million Roman Catholics in South Africa, 80 percent black. Catholic bishops there have engaged in an apartheid policy appointing black priests to pre-eminently white parishes and experimenting with desegregation in church-run schools and hospitals.

Mr. Sibundika and the other African leaders met Pope John Paul on a stopover in Rome after attending a national conference of solidarity in Reggio Emilia, in northern Italy, last weekend, sponsored by Italy's major political parties and trade unions.

## Vance to Visit Brussels

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will visit Brussels and London from Dec. 6 to Dec. 10, the State Department announced yesterday.

## China Bans Hua Criticism In Wall Posters in Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

eral officials who were involved in breaking up the Tiananmen demonstration also were put up today. The officials criticized include Wu Teh, a former mayor of Peking still in the party Politburo, and Wang Tung-hsing, the former commander of Mao's bodyguards and a party vice chairman.

It was unclear whether the Chinese people would accept the official calls to back away from the poster movement. One poster yesterday was critical of Mr. Teng's statement in an interview this week that it was wrong to attack Mao.

If Mao made mistakes, said the author of the poster, who signed himself "an honest man," then he should be criticized openly. "You can clamp down silence again on the people, but that won't solve anything," the poster said.

It appeared that Mr. Teng was trying to allow some popular outlet for the long-suppressed frustrations of the past decade but at the same time was trying to direct all developments from above. This conflict

— or, in Maoist terms, contradiction — between democracy and control has been a constant problem for China's leaders. Mao himself stressed the need for "democratic centralism," itself a paradox, and sometimes interpreted it one way and sometimes another.

It was also unclear what effect, if any, the posters and gatherings have had on the inner workings of the party. Diplomats in the capital had believed the posters signaled an impending change in the makeup of the Politburo, but Mr. Teng has denied this will happen.

Politics in China, where most important information is held in tight confidentiality, often has defied analysis by foreigners and the Chinese people. Even Communist sources in Hong Kong earlier this week had predicted an imminent party shakeup.

The number of people involved in writing and reading the wall posters is relatively small — perhaps 10,000 of Peking's 8 million people. Most of them are in their 20s or early 30s.

## Airbus: L'avion d'aujourd'hui.



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## down But Crowd Outside Is Hostile

### Nixon Warmly Received At Oxford Union Session

By Roy Reed

OXFORD, England, Nov. 30 (NYT) — The Oxford Union, a group of conservative students at the university here, gave Richard Nixon a warm reception today and he declared that he would continue to speak on world affairs "so long as I have a breath in my body."

The former president, a picture of assurance and resilience, seemed to revel in the friendly welcome. It was a flattering echo of the welcome given him earlier in the week in Paris, where 90 percent of the callers to a call-in television show used words of encouragement or asked friendly questions.

The questions from the Oxford Union were almost uniformly friendly, and the two or three fairly tough ones he fielded with his old ease.

Not all Oxford students welcomed him. A few hundred, including scores of Americans, demonstrated against his visit and 10 were arrested. Some tried to drown his remarks by chanting and shouting outside the Union windows.

But in the leather-and-wood coziness of the Union, Mr. Nixon perked up and answered questions for nearly two hours on his favorite themes: foreign affairs and politics.

He praised President Carter for the Camp David peace talks, predicted peace in the Middle East, and told a personal story of brinkmanship.



Richard Nixon, arriving for his appearance yesterday before the Oxford Union, is shielded from hostile crowd by policemen.

Future Role

Mr. Nixon came close to choking up toward the end of his question-and-answer session. He had been asked what future role he saw for himself. He said he intended to speak out on world affairs.

"So long as I have a breath in my body," he said, "I am going to talk about the great issues that affect the world. I am not going to keep my mouth shut. I am going to speak out for peace and for freedom."

He told an anecdote to illustrate the value of détente in helping Soviet and U.S. leaders to know each other and thus reduce the chances of miscalculation.

He said that during the Yom Kippur war, the Soviet Communist Party leader, Mr. Brezhnev, had contacted him and said he intended to send two Soviet divisions to Syria. He said Mr. Brezhnev "invited" him, Mr. Nixon, to balance that by sending two U.S. divisions to Israel.

Mr. Nixon said he refused on the ground that it was too risky to have U.S. and Soviet soldiers that close in so explosive a situation. But Mr. Brezhnev said he was going to send the Soviet troops, anyway.

Mr. Nixon said his response was to put all U.S. military forces around the world on alert.

"That message got through," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev was a realist, he said, and because the two men had talked face to face, the Soviet leader knew how far he could go in testing his adversary.

"Brezhnev does not want war," he said. "He wants the world, but he does not want war."

Mr. Nixon's account of how schools in the South were desegregated included only two events, the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which he said outlawed school segregation, and a dramatic move by him in 1970.

It omitted any mention of the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation and the

years of federal court battles that effectively implemented that decision before Mr. Nixon became president. It also omitted a series of controversial moves by his administration to slow the process or, as his critics described it, reverse it.

He said the white people of the South had remained adamant about admitting blacks to their schools after the Civil Rights Act. (That act was concerned mainly with outlawing segregation in a variety of other public accommodations and activities.) He said he finally, in 1970, called together some black and white leaders from the South and persuaded them to end their differences. To make it easier, he said, he provided \$1.5 billion in federal funds.

He said that the outcome has been the successful desegregation of the South's schools, and that Southern schools are now more desegregated than Northern ones.

Mr. Nixon was to address an all-party gathering at the House of Commons tonight. The Oxford visit was the highlight of a four-day stay in Britain. He and a large traveling party, including Secret Service guards, are staying at Claridge's, one of London's more expensive hotels.

#### Frankfurt Bars Rally

FRANKFURT, Nov. 30 (AP) — City officials, under fire for permitting an Iranian student demonstration last weekend that turned violent, refused today to allow a rally by Maoist-oriented Afghan students against the regime in their homeland.

## Ability to Wage Limited Nuclear Conflict

### U.S. Is Said to Reconsider A-War Strategy

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT) — Quietly, and with little public debate, the Carter administration is taking tentative steps toward a drastic revision of the U.S. policy of relying upon large-scale retaliation for deterring a nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

Aides in the Defense Department and the National Security Council cited several new military initiatives as indications that the government was on the verge of what one called a "revolution" in nuclear strategy. According to these officials, the purpose of the initiatives is to give the United States an enhanced ability to wage a limited nuclear conflict, in addition to its ability to engage in large-scale warfare.

Officials who discussed the issue asked not to be identified, because nuclear strategy is viewed as delicate and no firm policy has yet been set.

In part, the new interest in preparing for a small-scale nuclear war is related to the proposed U.S.-Soviet arms limitation treaty, because programs like the administration's plan for the extension of civil defense facilities are seen as a means of building support for a new accord among conservatives in the Senate. But the plans also touch on basic strategic questions that have been debated since the beginning of the nuclear era.

Series of Proposals

Although President Carter is on record as questioning the feasibility of fighting a limited nuclear war, he has recently endorsed a series of proposals that seem to move the administration in the direction of such a policy.

One of these, the plan to bolster the nation's civil defenses against nuclear attack, has just begun to stimulate controversy in and out of government. Others, such as building a new generation of larger, more accurate intercontinental missiles, are likely to spur widespread debate.

In essence, the effect of these initiatives is to call into question the longstanding concept that the most effective way to deter any Soviet nuclear strike is to threaten huge and instant retaliation against Soviet cities and factories. Contending that Moscow may not accept this concept of mutual deterrence, supporters of a shift in strategic policy made clear that they seek a new emphasis on being able to fight a small-scale nuclear war with Moscow, a conflict that some suggest could go on for weeks or even months and would not necessarily lead to the devastation of U.S. and Soviet cities.

For some time, military analysts,

particularly in the Defense Department, have maintained that Moscow's nuclear forces were designed to fight a limited war and that the Soviet Union's civil defense preparations, its development of large missiles and its heavily-protected command centers were evidence of such a strategy. Now, some administration aides are advocating a strategy of making American forces more like those in the Soviet Union.

Discussion over whether the administration should adopt a so-called "nuclear war fighting" strategy has just begun and bureaucratic battle lines are only now being drawn.

According to officials involved in the debate, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's assistant for national security, is a strong supporter of a shift in strategy and Defense Secretary Harold Brown is also reported to be attracted to some aspects of the concept.

Over the years a minority school of nuclear strategists has contended that the United States needed the ability to knock out major military installations in the Soviet Union and to defend against Soviet counterstrikes. This in the early 1970s, these analysts pushed for more accurate offensive missiles and the deployment of an antiballistic missile defense system.

Before entering the White House, Mr. Carter expressed doubts about the concept of limited war, and Mr. Brown, in his first annual defense report last year, presented similar views. But officials report that pressure has gradually built up in various parts of the government for the administration to modify this position.

## Setting Ceiling of \$8.43 Billion

### Carter Trims Arms Sales to Non-Allies

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT) — President Carter announced yesterday that a ceiling of \$8.43 billion would be put on the total value of U.S. arms sales to nations not allied to the United States in the 1979 fiscal year — a modest reduction from this year's total.

Mr. Carter said the cut would represent an 8 percent reduction, or \$733 million, from the 1978 fiscal year total. But he arrived at this figure by using a bookkeeping method that took into account the impact of inflation. A simple comparison of the fiscal 1978 and the fiscal 1979 total shows a decrease of only \$117 million.

Thus, while Mr. Carter has again reduced sales to unallied countries, the administration is likely to come in for criticism from those on Capitol Hill who maintain that overall arms exports are still too high.

Mr. Carter's ceiling is a self-imposed one. Under law, however, the administration must send plans for specific transactions to Congress, which has 30 days to disapprove them if it wishes.

In a statement released by the White House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Carter said he was "pleased to announce that this government has kept its pledge to take the leadership in restraining arms sales." In a clear reference to continuing U.S. military support for Israel, he added that the cut "was consistent with our national security interests, including our historic interest in the security of the Middle East."

At the same time, he indicated that the administration could not continue its restraint policy indefinitely without other arms exporters following suit. Accordingly, he said the administration was not making a "maximum effort" to achieve the cooperation of other major arms suppliers. He went on:

"My decision on American arms transfer levels for fiscal year 1980 will depend on the degree of cooperation we receive in the coming year from other nations, particularly in the area of specific achievements and evidence of concrete progress on arms transfer restraint."

So far, the administration has not succeeded in getting its major competitors in the arms trade, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, to join it in cutting back on sales. Early last year, Paris and London informed Mr. Carter that they would not restrain exports until Washington was able to convince Moscow to go along with the idea.

The administration began negotiations with Moscow late last year and a round of talks on arms restraint is scheduled next month in

Mexico City. Although Soviet leaders seemed originally cool to the idea, State Department aides report that Moscow has shown more interest in some type of accord restricting exports to Latin America and possibly other regions.

The possibility of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on arms sales, officials said, has thus prompted Mr. Carter to press London and Paris once again to cut back on exports. Despite these developments, several aides expressed doubt over the ability of the administration to get other military exporters to exercise genuine restraint in the immediate future.

As a result, they said that Mr. Carter's ceiling for fiscal 1979 could be the last. One reason is that the administration is coming under heavy pressure from domestic arms producers to remove the ceiling.

Paris, Nov. 30 (AP) — France's State Security Court imposed 15-year jail terms today on two Breton nationalists found guilty of setting a bomb that severely damaged part of the Versailles Palace.

The bomb blast June 26 wrecked three rooms, just opened after meticulous restoration, and shredded a number of historic paintings of Napoleonic triumphs. Damage was estimated at \$1 million, and one guard suffered minor injuries.

Breton separatists claimed that the attack on a key symbol of French culture was retaliation for French cultural imperialism in Brittany. The prosecution had demanded 20-year terms for Lionel Chezevierre and Patrick Montauzier, both 28, who were charged with destruction of an inhabited public edifice.

## Versailles Blast Yields 15 Years

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## Italian cars drive better than other cars. Not as good as. Better.

Cars, like people, have national characteristics too.

And Italian cars are generally known for the way they drive. The reason for this is simple. As a nation, Italy has won more races and rallies than any other people.

And it stands to reason that a country that loves to race would produce a different kind of car than a country that does not.

And because of this, the Fiat Group, which includes Lancia and Ferrari, has spent many years concentrating on just how well our cars steer, brake, accelerate and feel the road.

But racing is not the only reason Italian cars drive the way they do.

Italy is 1/3 mountains, more than any

other car-producing nation in Europe.

And of 291,000 kilometres of roads, 5,500 are autostrade. So much of the driving in Italy is over difficult roads.

And these conditions demand a car that, above all else, handles exceptionally well.

So the "drive" is the most important thing in an Italian car. But it isn't the only thing Italians are fanatics about.

At Fiat, for example, we coat each car body with 15-18 kg of paint and corrosion-preventing material: there isn't much that can get through a layer of phosphatizing, an anti-rust coat, stone-proof paint, primer coat and enamel finish.

We've spent over one billion lire in the past three years for noise test equipment. Through

a sophisticated test in which the car's basic units are inspected under a laser beam, we've reduced the amount of interior noise by 50%.

In the area of production quality control, the Fiat 131, for example, can undergo up to 8,000 different inspections. The inspections carried out on each 131 take an average of 9 hours and 20 minutes.

And every Fiat prototype must pass a special rust-resistance test, which simulates 100,000 km of driving under the worst climatic conditions.

Still, the most important thing to us is how the car drives. Because, after all, that's what a car is for.

We've even rejected the entire design of

one of our prototypes because it didn't drive like an Italian car.

Other countries have tried to copy this certain "Italian feel."

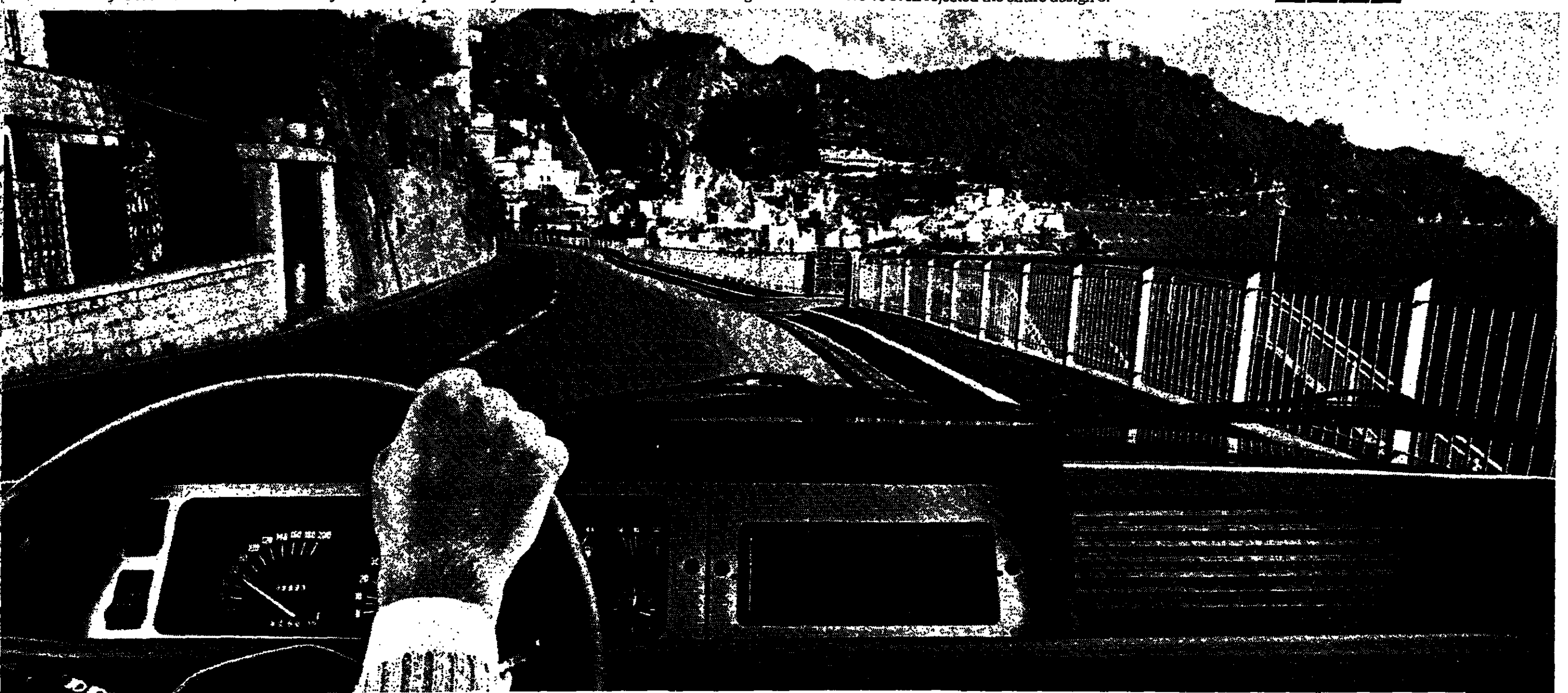
Car makers from all over Europe have tried to hire away Italian designers and engineers.

And many European cars are half-Italian as it is: they're designed by free-lance Italian designers.

But, be that as it may, only Italy can produce an Italian car.

And since the whole point of a car is to drive it, shouldn't you be driving an Italian car?

**FIAT**





## Veniamin Levich Flies to Vienna

## Soviet Scientist Leaves After Long Fight

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — Professor Veniamin Levich, the highest-ranking Soviet scientist ever to try to emigrate, left by plane for Vienna today after a 6½-year struggle for permission to leave.

Dr. Levich, 61, an internationally acknowledged expert on physiochemical hydrophysics and a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said as he left Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport with his wife that he felt he was departing for another planet.

"It seems we are flying from one planet to another. It's an unreal feeling. You cannot turn back. You cannot change your decision," he said.

About two dozen friends went to the airport to see the Jewish scientist. His two sons, Yevgeny and Alexander, live in Israel and Britain.

Dr. Levich's long wait for an exit visa after he applied to leave in March, 1972, led to a campaign on his behalf by fellow academics in several Western countries. Soviet authorities refused to let him and his wife leave because, authorities said, he knew state secrets. He denied this.

He lost his chair at the Moscow Institute of Electrochemistry when he applied to emigrate.

The Levich case was one of 18



Veniamin Levich

raised by Sen. Edward Kennedy at a meeting in September with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who promised they would be reviewed.

Another family on Sen. Kennedy's list, Boris and Natalya Katz, flew from Moscow to Vienna yesterday.

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — Dr. Levich arrived in Vienna today

still surprised that almost seven years of waiting for an exit visa had ended.

"It is so strange," he told reporters at Vienna's airport. "It is a kind of miracle."

Mrs. Levich suffers from heart trouble, and the couple said they would probably seek medical treatment before going to Israel.

Appeals by Professor Brian Spalding of the University of London and others were instrumental in winning his right to emigrate. Dr. Levich said, "Professor Spalding fought like a lion for my release for seven years," he said.

#### 'Great Surprise'

Dr. Levich said it was not clear why the Soviet authorities let him leave, but he added: "I can only guess that all these protests have led to my presence here — to my great surprise."

Mrs. Levich said leading Soviet scientists were finding it increasingly difficult to emigrate. "The frightening example of my husband will not be inspiring for others," she said.

They decided to emigrate to Israel because of their convictions, and not because of material complaints, she said. "Now the thing is to get to the country and, well, see what it looks like," she added.

## Solzhenitsyn's Wife Backs U.S. In Protests for Soviet Dissidents

HANOVER, N.H., Nov. 30 (UPI) — The wife of exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn has warned Americans that their persistent protest is the world's only hope to save Russian dissidents from their government of "gangsters."

"If you stand firmly, they will give," Natalia Solzhenitsyn said yesterday. "If it's only a matter of fashion . . . then this will be very bad for our prisoners of conscience. Your country is the leader of the free world and whether you want it or not, this means responsibility for you," she said. "The fate of the world . . . depends on the spirit of your country."

She warned Americans not to be taken in by small victories such as the release of one or more dissidents. "They put on a nice white shirt and you think they are gentlemen," she warned. "They are not gentlemen. They are gangsters."

Mrs. Solzhenitsyn's speech and news conference at Dartmouth College was her first major public appearance since joining her husband in exile in the United States four years ago.

## Scott Continues His Testimony On Alleged Affair With Thorpe

MINEHEAD, England, Nov. 30 (UPI) — The male model who claims he had a homosexual love affair with the former Liberal Party leader, Jeremy Thorpe, today spent his second day in the witness box at the small magistrate's court in this southwest England resort.

The hearing is to determine whether Mr. Thorpe, 49, and three others accused of conspiring to murder Norman Scott, 38, should be sent for trial before a higher court.

Under questioning, Mr. Scott reaffirmed the main points of his testimony yesterday. The prosecution charges that Mr. Thorpe devised the plot because he feared his career would be ruined by Mr. Scott's allegations.

## Cosmos 1,050 Orbiting

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Russia launched the 1,050th Cosmos satellite, Tass said yesterday.

## Repatriation of Moslems Missing Goal

## Refugees Wary of Returning to Burma

RANGOON, Burma, Nov. 30 (AP) — Moslem refugees — as many as 225,000 — who fled predominantly Buddhist Burma this spring are reluctant to return from squalid refugee camps in Bangladesh to reportedly hospitable repatriation centers and their ancestral homes.

United Nations officials in Rangoon say that by the middle of this month, after 2½ months of repatriation, only 5,300 had returned to Burma's rugged northwestern Arakan region. Based on an formula agreed upon by Burma and Bangladesh, in which 2,000 refugees were to return every third day, the number should have been 50,000.

The refugees, Rohingyea Moslems, fled across the 150-mile border to predominantly Moslem Bangladesh, claiming that Moslems had been murdered, raped and imprisoned by the Burmese Army and Buddhist gangs in the Arakan. Bangladesh claims that 225,000 fled; Burma puts the number at 140,000.

Burma Denied Atrocities  
The Rangoon government, denying any atrocities or religious prejudice, said that the problem resulted from a nationwide sweep for illegal immigrants and smugglers, of whom the Arakan has traditionally had large numbers who had left impoverished Bangladesh. The round-

up began in the Arakan in February.

The refugee problem, one of the most severe anywhere, strains the resources of two of the world's poorest nations. There are 11 refugee camps in Bangladesh and 10 reception centers in Burma, supported by the respective national governments, international agencies and, in Bangladesh, by donors that include the United States, Australia, Canada, and several Western European and Middle Eastern nations.

The Burmese have set up very good reception centers and our impression is that there is a tremendous amount of will to make the operation a success despite great difficulties," said George Gordon-Lennox, the UN high commissioner for refugees representative in Rangoon.

#### Tensions in Camps

The Moslems' reluctance to return apparently stems from fears of what might await them in the Arakan, as well as from tensions within the refugee community in Bangladesh. After the repatriation agreement in July, about 10,000 refugees slipped from the camps to thwart attempts to return them, according to officials in Dacca.

Bangladesh Home Minister Musaffur Rahman said last week that at least 15 persons had been killed in the camps recently by police forced to fire when, on three occasions, some of those returning to Burma were attacked by other refugee groups with weapons. Sources in Rangoon say that some extreme Moslem Burmese leaders are seeking to sabotage the repatriation to better organize a Moslem insurgent movement among the refugees.

Western diplomats here say that there has been no evidence of goodwill by both countries, and

this has prompted Dacca initiatives by some radical foreigners trying to bring jihad, or holy war, while Burma has backed down on strict repatriation procedures on which it initially insisted.

Burma had, at first, wanted to accept only those with proper repatriation but, later, agreed to allow other forms of proof of residence in the Arakan.

#### Conditions Tamed Difficult

Mr. Gordon-Lennox said that the repatriation is being conducted under difficult conditions, because supplies to the Burmese camps must generally be brought in by river boats or by foot.

An estimated 300,000 acres of rice land lies fallow because of the exodus, and the rice harvest in Arakan may fall by as much as half of normal. Many homes have been burned — either by the realists themselves or by the gangs — when the Moslems fled.

Burma seems to be trying to improve its international image, which was sullied when the Dacca government invited foreign correspondents to the camps to listen to stories of atrocities from the Moslems at the height of the exodus in May and June.

One foreign correspondent has been allowed to visit the Burmese centers — and others may follow — a rare concession by the Rangoon government, which is reluctant to grant foreign newsmen entry permits.

From the available evidence, it appears that the central government had not planned or condoned violence against the Arakan Moslems, but that the Burmese army, in some cases, had moved brutally in its search for illegal immigrants.

## Air Controller in Worst U.S. Crash Says He Misunderstood Jet Pilot

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 30 (UPI) — The last air traffic controller to communicate with a commercial airliner involved in the nation's worst aviation disaster admitted yesterday that he misunderstood a key transmission from the pilot a minute before the collision.

The pilot of the Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing 727, descending rapidly on his approach to Lindbergh Field Sept. 25, radioed the control tower: "Think he's passing off to the right," in an apparent reference to a single engine Cessna which the pilot previously had been warned about.

But Allan Saville, who assumed control of the plane only 66 seconds before the collision, admitted that he did not hear the pilot's nearly inaudible word, "think," and therefore, believed that the pilot had positively seen the Cessna.

Mr. Saville then cleared the PSA plane to land and seconds later the airliner, which apparently had failed to see the small plane ascending in the final moments, smashed into it and plummeted into a residential neighborhood.

The death toll of 144 persons, including all those aboard the two planes and seven persons on the ground, was the worst air disaster in U.S. history.

## Police Track Queen's Cape In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 30 (AP) — An Argentine woman stole the queen's mink cape during a state dinner for King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, newspapers reported yesterday.

The guests of honor had been seated at the head table Monday when an aide to the queen removed her mink georgette cape and passed it to another member of the royal delegation. According to the published accounts, a woman approached and volunteered to take the wrap to the cloakroom, but after dinner the garment was nowhere to be found.

Embarrassed officials put federal police on the case. At 3 a.m. they raided the home of unnamed volunteer, who turned over the cape, newspapers said. The police would not say whether the woman was arrested.

## Child Numbers Decline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — While the U.S. population overall has been growing, the number of children under age 17 in most states has declined since 1970, according to a Census Bureau report.

The bureau said yesterday that based on population estimates made last year, there were 5.5 million fewer children under age 17 while the total population grew by about 13 million, or 6.4 percent, since 1970.

A decrease of almost 2 million, or 11.2 percent, since 1970 was recorded for the under-5 population while the school-age population ages 5 to 17, was down by 3.5 million.

## 3 Women Take Oath For Italian Cabinet

ROME, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Three government undersecretaries, including the first undersecretary for women's questions, took their oath of office before Premier Giulio Andreotti today.

The new post went to Ines Bolardi, 58, who served for 17 years as president of Italy's Young Catholic Women's Association. The Andreotti Cabinet also included women minister, Health Minister Tina Anselmi.

## St. Louis Without Papers

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30 (AP) — St. Louis was without newspapers for the 10th day yesterday while a federal mediator met with representatives of striking pressmen and the Pulitzer Publishing Co. Pulitzer publishes the Post-Dispatch and prints the Globe-Democrat under contract.

## Iranian Army Seizes Weapons In Two Towns

TEHRAN, Nov. 30 (UPI) — The army said yesterday it had seized weapons caches in two riot-torn Iranian towns, amid warnings by authorities that anti-shah demonstrators were preparing to spark a civil war.

The government news agency said guns, rifles and grenades were discovered in Mashhad, near the Soviet border, and Rezaieyeh, in the west, the scene of clashes since last week. The agency said authorities arrested several people.

The announcement of the arms haul followed charges by the premier, Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, that "hostile elements" were preparing to spark a civil war in the country after more than a year of urban unrest.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, exiled leader of religious forces seeking to overthrow the shah, has called on his supporters to begin an indefinite general strike Saturday, dissident sources reported today. They said a circular sent from Ayatollah Khomeini's base in Paris also appealed to oil industry workers to stage an indefinite walkout, United Press International reported.

## Andre Morell Dies; Acted in U.K. TV, Films

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP) — Andre Morell, 69, an actor who starred in the "Quatermass and the Pit," a popular television horror serial in the 1950s, died Tuesday night. He had been ill for some time, but the cause of death was not given at the hospital.

He had starred on stage and in the movies, but it was as Professor Quatermass on TV that he won fame. He made his screen debut in 1938 in "13 Men and a Gun." His career was interrupted by the war, during which he commanded an infantry company in the Far East. His films after the war included "Seven Days To Noon" and "Madeline." He married actress Joan Greenwood in 1960.

MS the taste of an Italian holiday



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## Cleveland Clinic Tells of Operation Khaled

## No Hospital Routine for Saudi Monarch

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30 (AP) — He was loaned paintings from museums, offered personal gratuitous services from a beauty salon employee and served such delicacies as baked whole lamb, pancakes and Turkish bonbons.

Almost everyone, it seems, tried to make life more livable for Saudi Arabia's King Khaled during the month he spent at the Cleveland Clinic undergoing coronary bypass surgery.

And just in case anyone wanted to ruin his stay, the 64-year-old monarch was closely guarded by the U.S. Secret Service, the Explosive Ordnance Division of the U.S. Army, the State Department, Saudi police, the Saudi royal guard and the Cleveland police.

These and other details were revealed yesterday in a 37-page report by the clinic, which had been notably close-mouthed while King Khaled was in town from Sept. 27 to Oct. 27. The report said the king paid for the security, refurbishing the hospital and employee overtime. But the price tag was not disclosed.

King Khaled's 18-room, 36-bed suite was furnished in English decor, with thick carpeting and paintings, some obtained from the Cleveland Museum of Art.

The hospital food service pre-

pared baked whole lamb three times for King Khaled and his immediate retinue of 50, including one lamb served with the head on.

The retinue particularly enjoyed pancakes doused with maple syrup or honey for breakfast. As for the king himself, food services director Sally Everdam said the king especially liked vanilla ice cream and

Turkish bonbons for dessert and snacks.

On one occasion, a woman from a local beauty salon called and asked to be allowed to give the king massages and render other personal gratuitous services.

Another caller said: "I know the king is a gambling man. Do you think that I might be able to ar-

range a card party with him and some of his friends in his suite?"

During the early stages of the king's stay, such offers were referred to the Saudi ambassador, the hospital said. But later, the public relations office of the hospital simply told callers the king would not be interested.

Protecting the king and his party from gunshots and explosives was a primary concern, said the clinic's security director, Herbert Fortune.

Security arrangements — including rooftop patrols, television monitors, a special elevator to the suite, and two checkpoints — were so tight a prominent physician was reportedly removed from the suite because he was not wearing a required badge.

King Khaled was visited in the hospital by numerous dignitaries, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown. Direct telephone lines to Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia, and other cities were installed, as well as teletype and facsimile machines.

Yet in spite of the close communications with his oil-rich homeland, King Khaled often talked toward the end of his stay about how beautiful Saudi Arabia was at this time of year and about returning to his favorite sport, falconry.

## Greed Found to Be Rare Motive For Many Bank Robbers in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — The only reason for robbing a bank is to steal money, right? Wrong, says a psychiatrist who studied more than 200 bank robbers and found their motives ranged from proving their manhood to embarrassing a wife.

The robbery often had very little, if any, relationship to the theft of money for personal profit, Dr. Donald Johnston concluded after a two-year study of federal convicts.

Dr. Johnston, an assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver, described his findings in an article in the American Journal of Psychiatry.

One convict robbed a bank twice to punish his domineering wife. The psychiatrist also said he encountered a substantial number of men whose robberies were motivated by sexual confusion or frustration over being homosexuals.

Until he began the study, Dr. Johnston said, he too had accepted the conventional wisdom that most bank robbers are like Willie Sutton, a notorious thief who said that he robbed banks because "that's where the money is." Dr. Johnston wrote that after a time, "I found myself searching for the normal bank robbers, those solely motivated by Sutton's law. I found few."



Discover the secret of a memorable evening.

Tia Maria

UNDER WRAPS — It is getting cold in Cairo, so this boy makes the most of father's robe as they wait for a bus.

## Insists He Leave Country

## Nicaragua Front Accepts Idea of Vote on Somoza

MANAGUA, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Nicaragua's organized political opposition today accepted an international mediation proposal for a plebiscite on whether President Anastasio Somoza should stay in office, but it said Gen. Somoza would have to leave the country during the voting campaign.

The Broad Opposition Front also set a new 10-day deadline for the government to accept its conditions. Failure to do so would be considered a break in the negotiations, the front said.

Gen. Somoza met with mediator William Bowdler of the United States yesterday, but the government side has until noon today to tell Mr. Bowdler, Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Jimenez Jr. and former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfredo Obillos whether it accepts the plebiscite idea.

## Califano Warns On Mix of Toxic Product, Smoke

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (UPI) — The government has moved "on an urgent basis" to cut health hazards among cigarette smokers exposed to toxic substances in their place of work.

Joseph Califano, secretary of health, education and welfare, said that he was "deeply concerned" about the accumulating evidence that smoking may work "with toxic agents in the workplace to create a danger more profound than smoking itself or the agent itself."

Mr. Califano made the comments at a luncheon address to the American Cancer Society.

"I am today directing the Center for Disease Control and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to work with the Labor Department to develop, on an urgent basis, occupational safety standards that take into account the increased risk to workers that smoking brings to industrial hazards," Mr. Califano said.

## Carter's Policies May Be Debated At Party Meeting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — The Democratic Party's executive committee agreed yesterday to a rules change that will open the national party conference next month to more debate on President Carter's policies.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., the chairman of the liberal Democratic Conference, called the rules change "a significant concession." The change guarantees a period of open debate on the convention floor no later than the morning of Dec. 10, the last day of the three-day "miniconvention."

The party's liberal wing, which has been pushing internal reforms for the past decade, had complained that the original rules and conference schedule had limited any chance for open debate and possible dissent.

Democratic National Chairman John White of Texas, who negotiated the essential compromise with Rep. Fraser, denied there had been any attempt to stifle debate, calling it a matter of procedure.

Mr. Carter is scheduled to address the meeting Dec. 9 after a day of workshops. Vice President Walter Mondale will speak the following morning.

Turks Vote 5-Year Plan

ANKARA, Nov. 30, (Reuters) — The Social Democratic government of Premier Bulent Ecevit succeeded in having its new five-year development plan passed by Parliament last night.

## U.S. Statehouse Document Find Called Priceless

CONCORD, N.H., Nov. 30 (UPI) — Office workers cleaning a New Hampshire Statehouse vault have discovered priceless parchment originals of the U.S. Bill of Rights and 11th Amendment and a rare copy of the Declaration of Independence.

The documents, in clear lettering on only slightly soiled parchment that feels crisp to the touch, were unveiled here at a news conference.

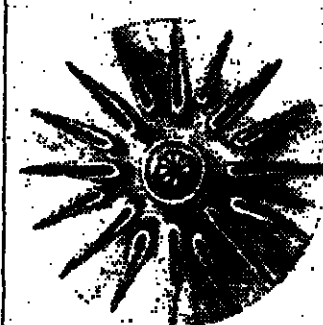
Secretary of State William Gardner said the documents were found eight weeks ago stuffed into the end of a 15-foot-long metal storage tube.

George Cunha, director emeritus of the New England Document Conservation Center, which helped authenticate the documents, said the copies of the Bill of Rights and 11th Amendment were among the originals sent to the 13 states in 1789 and 1794, respectively. The copy of the Declaration of Independence was engraved on orders of President John Quincy Adams in the late 1820s, he said.

Mr. Gardner said the engraved copy is in better condition than the original 1776 document, which is on display at the National Archives in Washington.

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at Vergina  
(Philip of Macedonia's tomb)



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## Slipping Away

The year when so much was to be decided about the future of blacks and whites in southern Africa is drawing to a close and nothing has happened. Nothing at least that might, in Western eyes, be viewed as progress toward a reasonable and peaceful settlement of the future. Everywhere things have remained as they were or have slipped backward.

A modest new effort, it is true, has been launched toward the rigging up of another Rhodesia conference. Britain has sent an emissary in the form of Cledwyn Hughes on a reporting tour of Rhodesia, South Africa and the front-line States to determine what the sentiments are toward such a gathering of all interested parties. He will be talking to the front-line chiefs of state, the leaders of the Patriotic Front and Ian Smith. He will also visit Pretoria to see what the temperature is there.

Meanwhile, the South African authorities will be conducting their own private election in South-West Africa, or Namibia, to set things straight their way before the United Nations can organize its free election some time next year. These questions are quite distinct from each other, as diplomats enjoy pointing out. But in the public mind, Africa south of the 16th parallel is convulsed by one broad issue only — the struggle between a ruling white minority and an oppressed black majority.

Rhodesia is, of course, the most immediate and most dangerous theater of conflict. Mr. Smith's "internal settlement" was supposed to initiate a gradual integration of blacks into the government until a fair proportion of representation was reached. This plan has run into the expected obstacles, not the least of which is the guerrilla war being carried on

by Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. On the other side, another black figure, Bishop Muzorewa, who backs the Smith plan, sees his credit disappearing in the face of delays in implementing the settlement at home and general hostility to it in the outside world.

The British and Americans have made repeated and unsuccessful attempts to come to an international arrangement which would satisfy all concerned without much success. Mr. Hughes' journey signifies another try, but there is little reason to think that the minds of Mr. Smith or the Patriotic Front have changed in recent months. Everything and everyone are still on collision course.

About the only consolation is the evidence that the Russians and the Cubans are still largely onlookers. The Patriotic Front has accepted Soviet arms — they would accept arms from anyone — but so far they have avoided any direct political connection with Moscow or Havana. Such a connection, however, remains a real threat, and rightly so, in the calculations of Western diplomats. Just because the Russians have been unsuccessful in other parts of Africa does not preclude their interference in this fertile region.

But the real source of discouragement is still South Africa itself. Years of threats and pleadings on the part of Western leaders of every possible complexion have had no practical effect. The South Africans are staking all on the chance they can successfully ignore the evolution of mankind in the last half of the 20th Century, of its morals as well as its politics. To everyone else their power and the policies they apply it to seem to be surely slipping away. But not to them.

## The U.S. Trade Deficit

In spite of the gloomy trend in U.S. exports and imports this fall, it still seems likely that this country's enormous trade deficit will shrink next year. The figures for October were unexpectedly bad: imports set a new record, and exports actually declined. This year's exports will fall more than \$30 billion short of balancing the goods and materials that the United States buys abroad. But events seem likely to push toward better performance next year. Certainly this country has an urgent interest in getting that deficit down.

When a foreign-trade deficit is both large and persistent, it begins to have serious consequences for the way things work at home. The trade deficit pushes down the exchange rate of the dollar, which in turn contributes to inflation. At the same time, a large deficit acts as a brake on the growth of the U.S. economy. Because it takes purchasing power out of the country, its effect is the opposite of a federal budget deficit's. That, in fact, is one of the reasons for the very large budget deficits of the past couple of years. The administration has been using federal spending to offset the effects, on jobs and prosperity, of exports that fall far short of paying for the country's imports.

Why expect that deficit to decline in the months ahead? One reason is that the current economic expansion in the United States is slackening off, possibly with a recession ahead. Meanwhile, West Germany seems to be moving into a modest boom. That will cut both the U.S. trade deficit and the West German surplus.

The fall of the U.S. dollar makes U.S. goods cheaper abroad. That helps expand exports. Unfortunately, the impact has been neither as rapid nor as widespread as most people had expected. It turns out that a country cannot rely on small changes in currency values to keep its international accounts automatically balanced. That has been one of the surprises in the past five years' experience with floating exchange rates. The explanation for it can be seen in

the way people buy automobiles. If a foreign car meets a certain taste, and its maker has earned a reputation for reliability, its sales will hold up fairly well even if a falling dollar makes that car more expensive. Some customers will turn elsewhere, but not all of them and not immediately. The same thing happens in all kinds of machinery and manufactured goods.

In any forecasts of U.S. foreign trade, there are two big question marks. One-fifth of U.S. exports are agricultural products, and their sales depend heavily on weather and harvests abroad. They also depend on the decisions by the rulers of the two big Communist countries regarding the standards of nutrition for their people. More meat and bread for Soviet and Chinese tables means higher prices for U.S. corn and wheat — and a further reduction in the U.S. trade deficit. On the other side of the ledger, this country's biggest import is, of course, oil. OPEC is about to raise its prices, and higher prices will widen the deficit.

That is the paradox of interdependence. High and rising volumes of foreign trade and investment make people richer around the world. But the process costs every government a degree of influence over money, prices and jobs in its own country. Governments promise their citizens both prosperity and stability, and then discover both of them threatened by international trends that no government can control.

There are two kinds of response. One is protectionism. It's wrong in principle and costly in practice. The other possibility is the rapid development of international trading rules and worldwide financial institutions strong enough to stabilize the flows of goods and money within tolerable limits. If the present forecasts are correct, and the U.S. trade deficit is now diminishing, the United States will shortly be relieved of a dangerous and distracting kind of economic pressure. But that relief will be only temporary, unless this country and its partners make progress toward international systems that can guide and contain the next turn of the cycle.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Californiu's Reputation

The murder of the mayor of San Francisco by a disappointed office-seeker is bizarre enough in itself, but it simply enhances California's reputation for being not quite right in the head.

The monstrous act of mass suicide at the bidding of a satanic charlatan in Guyana was

performed almost entirely by expatriate Californians.

Every species of crankishness flourishes in that state. There are Moonies and Hare Krishnas, believers in Zen and Transcendental Meditation — every flower of profitable and fraudulent ersatz religion.

— From the Daily Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 1, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York Sun commented in an editorial: "Can a volunteer army be an army of quality without having the incentive of substantially higher salaries for those serving in the higher ranks? The \$13 per month now given to the common soldier is sufficient as a start. But the problem is to attract men of real capacity and ambition. If there is no hope of ever obtaining a salary much greater than \$13, then there will be little incentive to strive for a higher officer's position, with its very great increase in work and responsibility."

### Fifty Years Ago

December 1, 1928

BOSTON — The widely used intelligence or "scholastic aptitude" tests are quite unreliable in predicting future college performance, a team of Amherst College psychologists announced on the basis of a recently completed six-year study. This does not mean that such tests will be ended, however, for proponents of the tests argue that intelligence tests are a better indicator of native aptitude than are the grades given by college instructors, who may favor industry to intelligence, and who may be biased against certain categories of students.



## The Old Men in the Kremlin

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Kirill Mazurov has just been removed from the Politburo, but not "for reasons of health and at his request," notwithstanding the announcement by Tass.

Mr. Mazurov, 64, is not in any worse health than most of his peers. Quite to the contrary, it is President Leonid Brezhnev, 71, and Premier Alexei Kosygin, 73, who are sick and who had to leave their posts in the Kremlin for long periods of convalescence. And it is thanks only to the recent progress in medicine that they are able to fulfill their heavy responsibilities.

Only two years ago, Mr. Mazurov was considered one of the "younger" members of the Politburo and a possible heir to Mr. Kosygin.

But then his star began to fade. Nikolai Tikhonov, born in 1905, was named first deputy premier, thus putting an end to any possibility of promotion for Mr. Mazurov.

### Ideal Scapegoat

Mr. Mazurov's downfall was made public at the same time as Mr. Tikhonov's promotion to the post of alternate on the Politburo and the nomination of Konstantin Chernenko, 67, as full member of the group; and that was the veritable purpose of the whole operation. Both Mr. Tikhonov and Mr. Chernenko are reputedly close to Mr. Brezhnev, while Mr. Mazurov is said to have had some differences of opinion with the Soviet president in the past. Under those conditions, Mr. Mazurov was the ideal scapegoat.

As was the case of Dimitri Piontovskii, who in 1973 was made to bear the burden for the failure of Soviet agriculture, Mr. Mazurov is being made to pay the bill for the "unacceptable practices" in industry and agriculture that Mr. Brezhnev denounced in the last plenary session of the Central Committee. Above all, he is being made to pay for the food shortage throughout the Soviet Union.

The changes announced during the night of Monday-Tuesday really change nothing. The average age of the members of the Politburo, the core of political power in the Soviet Union, went up, not down, and now is at 68. It is the oldest group of men ever to rule the Soviet Union, men who all started their careers under Stalin.

### Khrushchev Rivals

When the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev wanted to do away with possible rivals, he eliminated men of his generation and promoted a younger group, who would thus remain loyal to him for as long as possible. When they got rid of Khrushchev in 1964, Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin already were big men in the Kremlin, but they were less than 60 years old.

Today, the opposite is taking place. Within the last five years, the younger men were fired: Alexander Shepin, 60, Mr. Polianski, 68, and Konstantin Katushev, who was 59, when he was "kicked upstairs" from the Central Committee to Comecon.

Fyodor Kulakov died last summer at 60. These men were replaced by Vassili Kuznetsov, 77, Mr. Tikhonov, 77 and Mr. Chernenko, who at 67 is the youngest of the new rulers.

But all these changes were meant to serve only one purpose, to reinforce the Brezhnev clan. The Soviet president hardly needs more proof of his political preponderance, when all the responsibilities inherent to the posts he occupies are already far beyond his current capacity. A country as powerful and demographically young as the Soviet Union may soon ask itself if it

can trust a group of tired and sick old men who simply refuse to assure their succession credibly and quietly. It appears difficult to understand that a nation of 260 million inhabitants, 90 percent of whom are less than 59 years old — and 38 percent less than 19 years old — cannot find dynamic and forward-looking young men to place at its head.

Mr. Brezhnev is more powerful now than he has ever been and the problems of the Brezhnev succession are more serious and complicated now than they have ever been. And while the ruling group in the Kremlin controls the immense power of the nation, the question arises if it will know how to use that power to meet the most dangerous challenge it has faced in years, that of Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent Warsaw Pact summit conference in Moscow.

The Kremlin tried everything it could do before the summit to convince the Romanian chief of state to see things its way. Last month, it sent the head of the Warsaw Pact forces on a "friendship visit" to Bucharest, and that trip was followed by an unprecedented delegation headed by Andrei Gromyko, the foreign minister, who traveled abroad for the first time as a member of the Politburo.

Despite all these measures of persuasion, Mr. Ceausescu rejected Soviet proposals in Moscow both in the diplomatic field (referring to the Middle East) as well as in the military sphere.

He refused to increase his military expenditures (there is no impending danger of war, he said) and to take up the Soviet side in its conflict with China and over helping Vietnam. He declared that the Romanian Army would never serve under foreign orders.

The Romanian "dissidence" did not start this month in Moscow. Romania was the only member of the Warsaw Pact to have convinced the Kremlin toward the end of the 1950s that the presence of Soviet troops on its national soil was not an absolute necessity, and that the fidelity of the Bucharest regime was beyond suspicion. Furthermore, it said, the withdrawal of Soviet troops would only enforce Soviet-Romanian friendship and allow Moscow to make some large savings.

As soon as the last Soviet soldier had left Romania, Bucharest went to work. Careful not to push too far and maintaining a neo-Stalinist regime internally, Bucharest began to act independently in international matters.

It was the only country to have refused to hold Warsaw Pact maneuvers on its soil: it was the first of the group to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany and it was the only Eastern European state to have kept its diplomatic ties with Israel after the Six Day War of 1967. But above all, Mr. Ceausescu was the only Warsaw Pact head of state to have kept his

troops home when five other members invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968. At that time, he even refused to allow Bulgarian troops the right to cross Romania, forcing them to go to Odessa by sea before marching on to Prague.

But on his return from Moscow this time, Mr. Ceausescu went further than ever before. Previously, whatever he did, he did it discreetly; today, he has made his quarrel with the Soviet Union a public matter while launching an unprecedented campaign against Soviet pressure.

Yet, Mr. Ceausescu is much less isolated — even in the East — than could be expected and Moscow, therefore, will have to act quickly to stop the "Romanian disease" before it contaminates others. The type of Soviet reaction will depend on the wisdom of the men in the Kremlin. Mr. Ceausescu is no Dubcek and the world today is not the same as it was in 1968; but the rulers of the Kremlin — and there's the rub — have only little change.

BOSTON — For most of us the sickness and death at Jonestown, Guyana, pass understanding. The more we read about the cult members' pathetic dependence on their paranoid leader, the less we understand. But there is one reassuringly familiar element in the story: the presence of Mark Lane.

Lane is the lawyer-publicist who has operated as chief ghoul of American assassinations over the last 15 years. When a leader is killed, Lane in due course appears to announce that a conspiracy was responsible — and that he knows the secret. He flushes spirits from the grassy knolls of history.

"I know who fired the fatal shot at President Kennedy," Lane wrote in a Danish newspaper in 1967. More recently he has devoted himself to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., terming the FBI "prime suspects" and co-authoring a book on the case called "Code Name 'Zorro'."

He surfaced in the Guyana tragedy as a lawyer for the People's Temple and its leader, the Rev. Jim Jones. Lane's role in the affair should prove fascinating to students of legal ethics, or for that matter, of human decency. Compare what he said before the mass suicide-murders and after.

Before, Lane described the Jonestown commune as a noble experiment in socialism, targeted for destruction by a conspiracy among "American intelligence organizations" and other government agencies. A month before the end, a People's Temple press release quoted him as saying:

"It makes me almost weep to see such an incredible experiment with such vast potential for the human spirit and the soul of this country, to be cruelly assaulted by the intelligence operations."

## German Challenge: Problem of Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The problem of Europe has been the problem of Germany for more than a century. Three wars, each one worse than the last, have been fought because the united Germany which Bismarck put together in the 1860s would not or could not live peacefully within the Europe which it dominated. Its power unbalanced the continent. By 1945 it took mobilization of most of the rest of the industrialized nations of the world to put Germany down and finally to partition it, undoing Bismarck's work.

That challenge of Germany recently has been raised again in France, in the politest way, by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Telling the French that they should work to overcome West Germany's economic and industrial power during the next 15 years, Giscard d'Estaing said that it would be "unacceptable" that Western Europe be dominated by a single country. For Europe to be secure, there must be at least two countries of comparable power, he said; and France today is the only candidate for the job of counterbalancing to the West German economy.

### New Version

The problem of West Germany is, in fact, mainly economic today, a new version of the old problem. But also, since the problem exists in a new geopolitical dimension, it has become a problem with a solution. This ought to make Germans, as well as everyone else, happy. But that new geopolitical dimension is the division of Germany, and thus the solution is not welcome to all Germans, of East or West. The discussion of the question outside Germany, and even inside, is therefore something less than candid. There is possibly too much politeness.

In short, World War II settled a fundamental European issue, admittedly at ghastly cost. It settled the problem of Germany by dismembering the country, handing Pomerania and Prussia over to Poland and the Soviet Union, and partitioning what was left. The outcome was a West German state able and anxious to live in peace and cooperation with its neighbors. Nature and economic trends continued that reduction of West Germany to West European scale which war and politics began, as population, birth rate, and GNP have been converging with those of West Germany's main neighbors. The outlook is tranquil — so long as Germany remains partitioned.

While West Germany fits comfortably into Western Europe, a united Germany would not. The German Democratic Republic is not itself a particularly powerful state or dynamic economy. But its industrial weight and its population added to those of West Germany would make a critical difference of scale. The two existing German states together add up to a population of nearly 80 million with a combined GNP (on World Bank calculations) around one and a half times that of France, the next most powerful European economy, and

twice that of Britain. Such a combined German industrial economy would also be some three-quarters the size of the Soviet economy.

The truth today is that what has made possible West Germany's role as trusted and valued member of the European Community, and indeed made possible the EEC itself, is that this is post-Bismarck Germany and the right size to fit into a West European role. What the West German economy would be, if it still is not unreasonably of scale with its neighbors, the West German advantage, on France (also its principal trading partner) now is so small that it is established French lead in economic growth rates is maintained at an average rate of the last 20 years, the two economies will draw even well before the end of the century. It is this that Giscard d'Estaing is talking about. And France already enjoys an advantage in some high-technology fields where West Germany remains under political inhibitions, such as aerospace and nuclear energy. While West Germany is the most populous of the Western European countries, the advantage is not great. There are 60 million West Germans, Italy and a United Kingdom both have populations of 56 million. France has nearly 53 million. West Germany in the European Community, among equals.

Out of this emerges an obvious conclusion. No one outside Germany has an interest in German unification. In fact, everyone involved, except the Germans, has a positive interest in continued partition — most of all the Poles and Russians. And the reason is so necessary that the war has left memories, or that any serious concern is justified over German political instability or extremism today. It mainly is a matter of simple economic and geopolitical calculation.

### Implications

At some point, the implications of this will have to be faced, for of all in West Germany where unification is still held with more or less enthusiasm, be a valid national objective, politics, as in families, includes the European family, there are some contradictions in being ignored. But as the European Community now moves toward broader enlargement and its first popularly elected assembly, the contradiction in the West German situation comes more troubling. In fact, German unification is scarcely imaginable so long as Soviet military power remains in East Germany and Eastern Europe. The practical possibilities for change would seem, in the foreseeable future, to be in the exacting the contradictions. Some West Germans still are looking for something which is practical, by reasonable standards, is attainable. They want to solve something which both their kind and their enemies oppose (or fear), and which, if it were so, would have to come about, would fateful unbalance that West Europe Community which is one of a great postwar achievements.

## The Mark of Zorro

By Anthony Lewis

templated mass death. He called Jones a "murderer" and said his death was the "first stage" in a "master plan" of murder.

"The second stage," Lane said, "required those who survived to condemn Jim Jones, to say he was a fascist fanatic, that it was the result of one man's actions, and then themselves to use their resources — some small group of people — to kill all the defectors and at the same time to kill public officials."

A reporter for The Washington Post asked Lane about his personal responsibility for what happened at Jonestown. He answered that concerned relatives of the commune members had known far more than he about conditions there. But Jim Jones and his lawyers had tried to discredit the worried relatives when they asked for an investigation, the reporter noted. Lane said: "If they weren't crazy, they wouldn't have been discredited."

The larger question is how such a creature gets the attention that Lane does in this country. He has

sold thousands of books and assembled bumper stickers, he commands high lecture fees, he testifies at congressional hearings, he appears on television talk shows, he gets publicity for an organization that he created, the "Citizens Committee of Inquiry."

If another Mark Lane were passing judgment on these activities, I would surely sense a conspiracy, sow doubt and division in the country, to encourage morbid obsessions. I have always assumed that he was just a pitchman with an exceptional talent for preying on the gullible. But there is, of course, a possibility that he believes his own visions.

In any event, it is time for a decent people of the United States to tune out Lane. It is time to some soul-searching on the part of talk-show hosts and editors as politicians who have allowed themselves to be vehicles in his promotion of conspiracy theories — as of himself.

Lane's book on the Kennel assassination, "Rush to Judgment," was an attack on the Warren Commission. On the last page he wrote: "The readiness with which findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of a disease. Perhaps it was like that collective illness anthropologists have observed to afflict tribal societies after the death of the chief."

A country that goes on listening to the likes of Mark Lane is languishing for witch doctors.



# Puerto Rico Puts Aside Its Differences

**SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 30 (UPI)** — After two years of jabbing over leadership and ideological differences, the political party that wants to keep Puerto Rico the way it is — a self-governing commonwealth of the United States — seems to have thrown up its differences, but just barely.

The two men at the center of the controversy, vying for the leadership of the Popular Democratic Party, are both named Hernandez, and with it they are not related.

Rafael Hernandez Colon, 42, has served as governor between 1972 and 1976 and would very much like to run again in 1980. He was upset by his bid for re-election in 1976 by a commonwealth supporter, but he lost to Carlos Romero Barcelo, but he lost the end of another crack at Mr. Romero.

Miguel Hernandez Agosto, 51, is now minority leader in the upper chamber of the island's legislature. He has remained in the party since the 1976 election, but he has not been in the party since the end of another crack at Mr. Romero.

Gray Eminence

In the middle of the gray eminence of the party — still very much calling the shots despite two recent bouts with serious illness — Luis Munoz Marin, now 80, Mr. Munoz Marin, the architect of the commonwealth arrangement, was Puerto Rico's first elected governor and served four terms between 1948 and 1964.

The disarray within the pro-commonwealth party in the wake of its electoral defeat in 1976 broke into a wide-open public split this year over the issue of participation in U.S. politics.

The Popular Democratic Party, which has always controlled the island's ability to govern, but when that control was challenged by a pro-statehood group, the mainland Democrats ordered an internal election in Puerto Rico to settle the issue.

Mr. Hernandez Colon first vowed to fight to maintain his control over the local chapter and urged his followers to vote. But he later changed his position under pressure from Mr. Munoz Marin, and urged a boycott instead.

At about the same time, he resigned the presidency of the party, but a large resignation was carefully camouflaged to avoid appearing as a defeat. It was officially announced that Mr. Hernandez Colon was stepping down from the presidency of the Popular Democratic Party to write a new thesis for the commonwealth arrangement, reaching Puerto Rico's local autonomy to its maximum.



**VULCANIZED** — Flash, a Galapagos Giant tortoise at the zoo in Dudley, England, scratched his stomach not long ago, and a plate came off of his shell. His keeper, Ray Hadley, made a temporary patch with a large bandage and is shown checking his work. The repair probably needs maintenance every week or 30 feet, whichever comes first.

## Atlantic City Neighbors Feuding After Offer to Buy Whole Block

**ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP)** — It's neighbor against neighbor on a block of boardwalk beachfront after a real-estate agent, thought to be representing a mysterious casino hotel developer, offered to pay homeowners \$100,000 each for their property — but only if all agree to sell.

Sixty of the 72 homeowners on the block bounded by Boardwalk and Texas, Bellevue and Pacific Avenues are willing to take the \$100,000, according to local real-estate man Richard Bloom. Homes sold recently in the area went for about \$40,000.

Mr. Bloom said he made the offer two months ago on behalf of Jean Savage of Nudley, N.J., and Ruth Spector of Queens, N.Y., the listed owners of HEJ, Inc. of Nudley. There is speculation that HEJ represents a potential, but unnamed, casino developer.

"You can see the overwhelming majority of the people want to sell," said Rita DeNota, a Texas Avenue homeowner who circulated a petition from those who want to sell, urging holdouts to join the deal. "Some of them — a lot of the old people — are doing it for sentiment and jazz like that," she said. "But most of them are... just greedy, that's all."

Bernard and Lillian Klempfner were the first to oppose the offer publicly. Mrs. Klempfner, who is confined to a wheelchair, has easy access to the boardwalk from their house on a small alley off Texas Avenue. "Everytime you'd see some of these people," Mr. Klempfner said, "it was the same thing — 'Did you sign yet?' You'd think it was a matter of life and death. I have to tell you that the same people who used to be my friends I now dislike intensely. That's a terrible thing."

Gertrude Pruzan, who has lived on Bellevue Avenue for all of her 55 years, is another of the holdouts. "I just don't want to give them my house, to tell the truth," she said. "This is my place and I want to keep it. If I sell, it'll be so someone can move in, not tear the place down."

## Belgium-Portugal Pact

**BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (AP)** — Belgium and Portugal yesterday signed an agreement aiming at improving working and living conditions for Portuguese migrant workers and their families here, the Foreign Ministry announced.

## Suggests Definitions for 'Natural,' 'Organic'

# FTC Study Urges Ban on Term 'Health Food' in Ads

**By Larry Kramer**

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (WP)** — A long-awaited study by the Federal Trade Commission has recommended that the term "health food" be banned from all food advertising. It said there was no such thing as health food.

In its report, released Tuesday, the FTC staff recommended restrictions on "unfair or deceptive" advertising of food relative to nutrition and health.

The proposed rule, which will be subject to public comment for 60 days before the commission takes it up for consideration, calls for major limitations as to what food companies — which spent \$1.3 billion on advertising in 1977 — can say about their products.

The food industry withheld comment on the proposal until it had a chance to study the report.

The rulemaking record indicates that advertising which fails to provide adequate nutrition information has resulted in widespread consumer confusion about such terms as energy, diet, natural, organic, and health. The FTC said. The staff report made recommendations in four areas:

- When foods are promoted as providing "food energy," or as a "diet" food, "advertisements must disclose the number of calories in stated servings of the foods," the staff proposed. "This section would prohibit certain false claims about the value of foods and nutrients as sources of energy."
- The staff said that any ads containing "food energy" claims would have to define "food energy" as merely meaning that the food provides calories.
- Any advertisements that discuss the fat, fatty acid, and cholesterol content of food would, under the staff proposal, have to "disclose information necessary to enable the public to understand and evaluate the claim."
- Although such advertisements would be allowed to discuss the relationship, for example, between the diet and the risk of heart disease, it also would have to, under the proposed rules, indicate what role the food being advertised has in such a relationship.

FTC staff member Thomas Donegan explained that it would be acceptable under the new rules, for example, if an advertisement for a low-cholesterol margarine said that "no single food can stop heart disease" but went on to extol the benefits of a low-cholesterol diet.

• The report said that the terms "natural," "organic" and "health" are currently used in misleading ways and are often misunderstood by consumers.

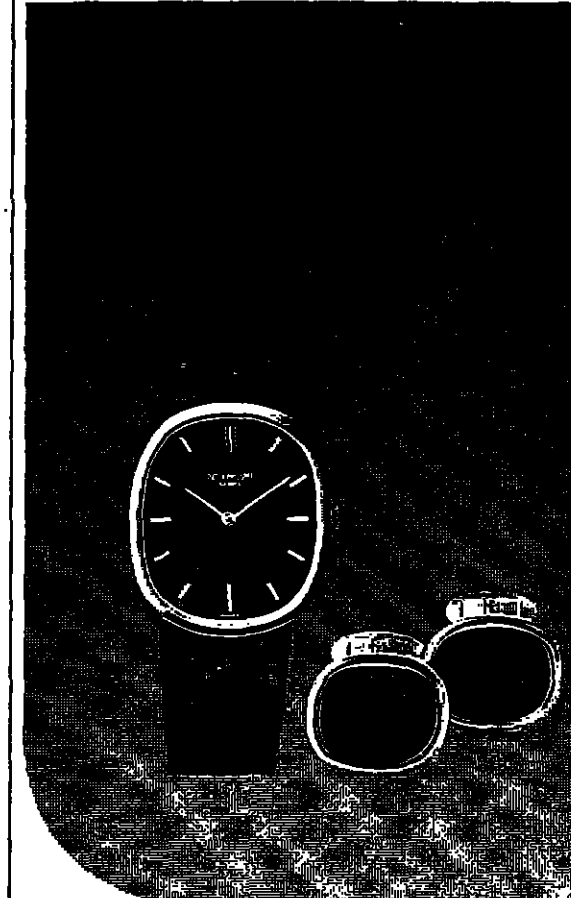
Consequently, the staff recommended that advertisers be banned from using "natural" if the food, or any of its ingredients has been more than minimally processed, or if it contains any artificial or synthetic ingredient. "Organic" also would be forbidden if the food was grown with certain types of fertilizers or if artificial or synthetic substances, such as pesticides, were applied to it.

As for the term "health food," the FTC staff felt that the term should be banned entirely "because it cannot be defined or qualified in any meaningful way."

• Certain types of health-related claims, such as the ability of certain foods to prevent or treat disease, also would be banned if found to be false or misleading. These provisions would be based on guidelines of the Food and Drug Administration.

Mr. Donegan said the proposed rules "will not have the effect of increasing prices," and would "reduce the search cost for consumers looking for certain types of food."

Sandra Willett of the National Consumers League welcomed the proposed regulations, saying that "most of us equate 'natural' with goodness, and companies will frequently use the word 'natural' as an excuse to raise prices," when the food is not markedly different from earlier versions.



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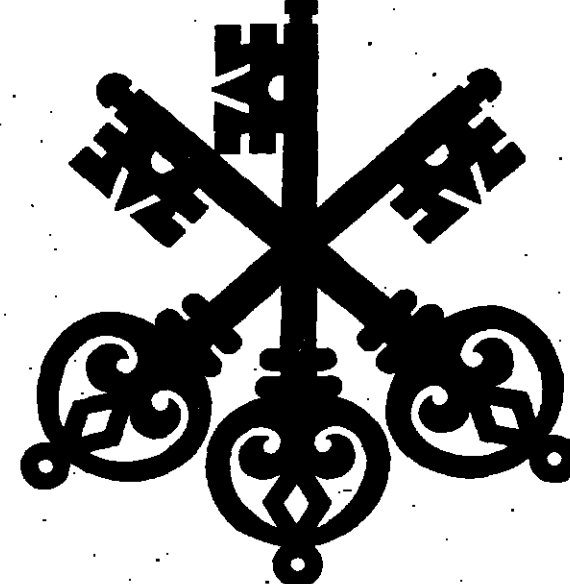
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**EEC Leaders to Meet on EMS**

By John Fichin

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — Government leaders of the European Economic Community met here Monday and Tuesday to make final decisions on a European Monetary System (EMS) aimed at stabilizing foreign exchange rates and to become operational with the start of 1979.

According to most information available at this point, all nine EEC members are to vote in favor of the system.

Except for Britain, all other eight member states will pledge their currencies to become part of the new system. British Prime Minister James Callaghan is expected to keep starting outside the EMS at least for half a year until the operations are reviewed for the first time at mid-1979, according to top EEC officials.

Problems of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, where Britain claims the community spends too much to support overproduction, the international trade talks in Ge-

**U.K. Expected To Defer Start**

neers on cutting tariffs and tariff barriers to trade as well as proposals by France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for setting up a panel of three or four "wise men" to study the effectiveness of EEC institutions are ranking high among the leaders' discussions.

Also, the dispute between Britain and its eight other partners over an internal fisheries policy where Britain wants more than its partners are ready to concede is also scheduled to be discussed at the European Council as the EEC summit is officially called.

But overshadowing everything else at the summit meeting will be the EMS. At the Bremen summit, the leaders had agreed to make final decisions and commitment on the EMS Dec. 4-5. Since July, experts have worked out the broad outlines of an EMS of which a Eu-

ropean Currency Unit (ECU) is to be the center. Central rates will be set against the ECU and there will be upper and lower intervention points for all member currencies.

About 20 percent of members' gold and currency reserves will be allocated to the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (FECOM). The total amount of support available to a member should be 25 billion ECU. One ECU would equal about \$1.31 at current rates.

For all member currencies, the spread between upper and lower intervention points will be 4.5 percent except for Italy's lira for which the spread is to be 12 percent. The ECU, based on a basket of member currencies will also be used as an indicator of persistent divergences of any currency in the system and could trigger parity changes which have to be decided unanimously.

Experts say the idea, strongly promoted by Britain and supported at one point by Italy, to use the basket as an indicator for early preventive intervention has effectively been dropped at West German and Dutch insistence.

The summit is unlikely to give any indication as to the rates at which the French franc, the lira and the Irish pound will enter the EMS. All three currencies are currently floating freely while the West German, Benelux and Danish currencies are linked in the current European joint float, the snake.

EEC central bankers will discuss such details as entry rates in strictest secrecy, it is understood. A first such discussion could be held Dec. 11-12 in Basel at the monthly meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), sources said. EEC finance ministers will review the results of the summit at a meeting Dec. 18.

One problem connected with the EMS remains to be solved at the summit — a better transfer of resources from the richer to the less prosperous EEC members. This is close to the heart of the Irish, British and Italians. But none of the three is likely to insist on any firm amounts being pledged at the summit in connection with the resources transfer.

**U.K. Cabinet Meeting**

LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — The British cabinet met today and worked out its strategy on whether to join the EMS, but its decisions were shrouded in secrecy with British officials remaining tightlipped about details.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, who attended the cabinet meeting, has already made clear that there were still large areas of disagreement to be resolved among the Common Market countries if Britain was to join the project. Mr. Healey indicated in parliament yesterday that important changes in the EMS proposals would be needed if Britain was to join the scheme.

Informed British sources said that Britain would enter only if it could obtain satisfactory reassurances on the proposed exchange rate mechanism and some other vital issues. Prime Minister James Callaghan presided over today's cabinet in last-minute preparations for the EEC summit in Brussels.

**Soybean Prices Seen Peaking as Supplies Grow**

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — Soybean prices appear to have peaked after a sharp run-up that began in early August, analysts say. Growth in demand for the key oilseed seems to be slowing, while supplies appear to be headed for further abundance, they observe.

For the first time since soybean prices skyrocketed out of their traditional trading range six years ago, "production could exceed the growth in demand," says Ray Daniel, agricultural economics director of Chase Econometric Associates Inc., a Chase Manhattan Corp. Unit.

Overseas customers for U.S. soybeans "are well supplied," and Brazil, the key competitor for export orders, "is very well planted" with its new crop, says Walter Green-span, senior commodity economist for Shearson Hayden Stone. He predicts that U.S. farmers will sell soybeans into the market whenever prices seem to be rising, and he notes that U.S. export sales orders have trailed year-earlier levels during the past few weeks.

U.S. farmers harvested a record 1.81 billion bushels of soybeans this autumn, enough to displace wheat as the second biggest crop in the country; corn is still by far the biggest. Moreover, analysts say, some hefty 1979 production increases appear likely both in the United States and in Brazil, respectively the world's largest and second-largest soybean growers.

**U.S. Wages Rise 2% During 3d Quarter**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — U.S. wages and salaries rose 2 percent in the third quarter from the previous quarter when wages rose 2.1 percent — the largest increase since the Labor Department began keeping its employment cost index.

The department said construction and sales workers again paced the overall advance. Unionized manufacturing workers also received above average pay gains.

**Reassesses Intelligence Reports****U.S. Ponders Mexican Oil Flow**

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT) — U.S. intelligence may well have underestimated Mexican oil resources. Quietly, the flow has begun to figure prominently in the energy calculations of U.S. officials as they project the nation's future consumer, industrial and strategic needs.

Within the last two years, production in Mexico has doubled. Exports to the United States have nearly quadrupled. And estimates of Mexico's "possible" oil reserves have leapt enough to prompt speculation that Mexico may conceivably be the world's richest source of oil, surpassing even Saudi Arabia in its long-term potential.

According to U.S. estimates, Mexico has 50 billion barrels of "proven" reserves and 157 billion barrels of probable reserves, with the rest "possible." The latest intelligence estimate of Mexico's proven reserves — the most conservative yardstick, which includes only oil deposits of known quantity and known to be economically recoverable — is roughly three times the figure published earlier this year by the Oil and Gas Journal, an industry publication.

Mexican oil production is 1.5 million barrels a day now and is projected to rise to four to five million barrels a day within two to three years. Of current production, 320,000 barrels a day are imported into the United States to provide 5.3 percent of U.S. imported oil. Saudi Arabia provides 16.5 percent of the oil imported here, and Nigeria 15.2 percent. Imports contribute about 40 percent of U.S. oil consumption.

In London, U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger warned yesterday that the "crunch point" in world oil supplies will be reached by the mid-1980s or by the early 1990s at the latest. He said political instability in Iran and other Middle Eastern countries could interrupt oil supplies even earlier. United Press International reported.

Officials here have drafted proposals for a new

policy toward Mexico and President Carter reportedly will decide on the framework of that policy before he goes to Mexico City on a visit scheduled for February.

In their latest assessment, U.S. officials said they thought the consequences of the Mexican oil development would include the following:

• Mexican oil production will probably increase fast enough to ease the shortages of supply expected in the mid-1980s though not enough to eliminate those shortages.

• In the longer run, the prospects for Mexican oil have put off the projected "doomsday" of declining world oil supplies well into the 21st century.

• The increasing volume of Mexican oil in world markets will tend to restrain price increases. But no official here foresees a Mexican attempt to undercut prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, as that would not be in Mexico's interest. Mexico is not a member of OPEC and has given no sign of joining.

• The income from Mexican oil will obviously contribute to economic development there and will ease the high rate of unemployment. That will lessen the pressures on Mexicans to slip illegally into the United States.

• Strategically, Mexico gives the United States another source of supply that decreases U.S. dependence on Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Middle Eastern suppliers.

**French Agreement**

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — French Industry Minister Andre Girard is expected to conclude an agreement for oil imports during his visit to Mexico Dec. 6-12, sources said today.

Meanwhile, in a separate accord with Pemex, Cie. Francaise des Petroles has been testing a shipment of Mexican oil to assess its quality vis-a-vis French requirements.

**Of Leaks on U.S. Dollar-Support Plan****Currency Market Rife With Suspicion**

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ)

Foreign-exchange market participants are beset by morning-after misgivings, jealousies and suspicions following President Carter's \$30-billion surprise package to defend the dollar announced Nov. 1.

There is widespread suspicion in the market that — despite huge losses by many traders that had heavily bought other currencies — some traders did make money as a result of advance knowledge of what was going to happen: information obtained by fair means or foul.

Despite Washington's satisfaction that the secret was totally preserved for maximum impact, the most bitter among the bankers grumble that someone must have had "leaks" of what was in the offing. As circumstantial evidence, they note that the dollar's record low (against an average of major countries' currencies) was reached two days before the action, while on the very day before, the dollar already had started recovering.

It would be in keeping with the closeness of government and business in Japan, some international sources say, if the authorities there had, however subtly, tipped Tokyo commercial bankers to the imminent possibility of action. Why otherwise, wonders a New York businessman, would a Japanese client have wired earlier that week an urgent request for its total bill?

Typically, the client (a financial institution) had to be dunned for six to eight months, he notes; but by paying before Nov. 1, it could still buy the needed dollars cheaply.

Moreover, on the morning of Nov. 1, reports a U.S. bank executive in London, there was a spurt of dollar-buying in the "three or four

minutes" before the news wires flashed word of the White House announcement. It is "nothing new" for the Continental and Japanese governments to tip their home-based banks to changes in their own policies, but it is unprecedented for them to divulge an imminent U.S. move, he angrily alleges.

The most divisive suspicions among U.S. foreign-exchange members, though, are that some of their own number had pure "inside" information from friends in Washington. A West Coast rumor, for instance, has it that some big New York banks received a furtive "briefing" from the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which does foreign currency dealings on the government's behalf. A New York rumor, on the other hand, has it that a Midwestern bank cashed in handsomely thanks to Washington connections.

**Insiders?**

The legality of receiving and benefiting from any such information is not in question, and indeed, cynical bankers confide privately that they would not hesitate to do the same if they could. "I wish I could be part of these leaks," enviedly frets a European trader here. According to those who feel like outsiders, the most likely to have "inside" information are bankers who once worked in the federal agencies involved in such matters and who thus might have special access to their former colleagues.

Although there is no doubt that big banks do bid eagerly to employ former Washington officials, those which have hired them counter that it is not in hopes of anything so blatant, and easily discoverable, as favoritism. Rather, it is because "they can read the tea leaves," one New York executive argues.

While the officials' statements in the run-up to Nov. 1 left most traders convinced the administration would let the dollar sink indefinitely, the better-connected bankers acknowledge benefiting from clues which relatively few are equipped to decipher — such as simple silence.

One banker eminent enough to frequently phone Treasury experts found that in the final days before Nov. 1, "nobody called back." He is not complaining, as such treatment in times of monetary disarray always means that "something is cooking." Considering both the

dollar's downward momentum and the well-known nature of the only possible measures, says a former U.S. official, "nobody had to send me a telegram" as to what was likely, and how soon.

Protecting their own reputations at the expense of the market's image, one New Yorker charges, the losers simply invented "scurrilous" rumors: "When you've lost a lot, there's nothing better to tell your boss than that somebody else had a leak."

**'Insider' Ruling Widens Scope of Securities Law**

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (UPI) — The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled yesterday a financial printer violated the securities laws when he used his confidential knowledge in advance of market events to buy stocks as a "sure thing."

In a landmark decision, the appellate bench said the Securities and Exchange Commission's 1969 "disclose or abstain rule" barring trading on advance knowledge of such activities as tender offers applied not only to corporate insiders but to the specialized printing firms that surround financial centers.

"For the securities markets to function properly," Chief Judge Irving Kaufman wrote, "it is essential that those who occupy such strategic places in the market mechanism be forbidden to reap personal gains from information received by virtue of their positions."

In a split decision, the three-judge court upheld the jury conviction of Vincent Chiarella, a "makeup man" in the composing room of Pandick Press in the Wall Street area, on charges he violated the Securities Exchange Act by using such information.

Mr. Chiarella, the majority said, "was not merely an ordinary printer, but a knowledgeable stock trader who spoke with his broker as often as 10 or 15 times a day." In his work, the court said, Mr. Chiarella became aware of five takeover bids between September 1975 and November 1976 and using this confidential information he was able to make \$30,000 on the market.

"That Chiarella was not an insider of the companies whose securities he traded is true, but irrelevant," Judge Kaufman said. "Financial printer such as Chiarella is as inside the market itself as one could be... he took no economic risk whatsoever... he had virtually certain knowledge he could sell out at a substantial profit."

The FTC said that, excluding car makers, Bosch is the world's largest automotive parts producer and Chicago-based Borg-Warner is the largest U.S. producer. Federal law bars competing companies with more than \$1 million in capital from sharing directors.

After the recent announcement of the take-over of the B.F.D.T. (Banque Francaise de Depots et de Titres) by the S.P.G.F. (Societe Privée de Gestion Financière et Foncière), the S.P.G.F. has followed by the merger of the two companies, the S.P.G.F. has acquired on October 26, 1978, a 65 per cent interest in the capital of the B.F.D.T.

Following this absorption the board of the B.F.D.T. was reorganized and M. Jean-Luc Gendry, Chairman of the S.P.G.F., was appointed chairman of the B.F.D.T.

The new board of the latter includes the Credit Suisse First Boston Limited represented by M. Jean-Claude Tiné, M. Jean-Pierre Lacoste, M. Philippe Riviere, M. John F. Cottier and the S.P.G.F. represented by M. Raymond Creissels.

M. Philippe Riviere continues in his functions as Managing Director of the B.F.D.T.

The Board of the S.P.G.F. coopted on November 22, 1978, the Credit Suisse First Boston Limited as an additional member. It will be represented by M. Jean-Claude Tiné.

**On Prices in U.S.****Firms Seemingly Eager To Comply With Guides**

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (NYT) — The managers of the Carter administration's voluntary wage-price stabilization campaign say they are getting so many inquiries from businessmen about how to comply with the standard for prices that they cannot get on with writing the final regulations.

The phone calls and meetings with executives of major manufacturing corporations have caused them to believe that big companies intend to comply, if only for public relations reasons, with the price standard and that the troublesome area may be wages.

This perception is diametrically opposed to that of labor leaders, especially George Meany, who, as president of the AFL-CIO, is the senior spokesman for trade unions. Mr. Meany has asserted repeatedly that the wage standard would be enforced by willing employers but that they would be free to exceed the price standard because the program is voluntary.

Officials of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, which administers the guidelines, report that they are being overwhelmed by questions from major corporations. "It's very hectic right now — in fact, it's accelerating," commented John Layne, an assistant commissioner at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who has been impressed into temporary duty at the council.

Mr. Layne is the government's foremost maker of price indexes. His presence at the council is evidence of the considerable technical difficulties the council and the business world are experiencing in trying to put into effect a price standard that is supposed to be simple and flexible.

Already, the rules about how to apply the price slowdown are proliferating, as they did under the Nixon administration's mandatory price controls in 1971-74. Mr. Layne noted that the basic rule was written, with manufacturing in mind and that he and others are now working on ways to apply the rule to other sectors — notably retailing, financial services, health care and construction.

Within the council's top circles, it is felt that making a public show-

ing of compliance by labor in 1979 will be the more difficult problem. Mr. Bosworth and his associates have discovered that not only labor but also business regards the wage standard — a rise of no more than 7 percent a year in total compensation — as unrealistically restrictive.

To diminish the possibility that major collective bargaining settlements will run well above the 7 percent standard, the administration is likely to exclude from the calculation part of the cost of maintaining benefits, such as health insurance. It is also likely that the Administration will exclude all or part of the additional pension-fund contributions that employers must make under the Federal pension-protection law, just as increases in Social Security contributions and the minimum wage, both mandated by law, are excluded.

**Prices Gain On Wall St.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — Bargain hunting and a firmer dollar pushed prices higher on the New York Stock Exchange in brisk trading today.

Analysts said a late rally may have been prompted by speculation the weekly money supply report would be favorable.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said the M-1 money supply for the week ended Nov. 22 fell \$1.9 billion to \$359.5 billion. M-1 Plus fell \$2.7 billion to \$384 billion and M-2 fell \$900 million to \$870.2 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.92 points to 799.03 and advances led declines 843 to 553. Volume eased to 19.9 million shares from yesterday's 21.16 million.

Boeing topped the active list, rising 3/4 to 68 1/4. Savin Business Machines gained 1 1/4 to 14. It and Conrac Corp. preliminarily agreed on a joint venture to make Savin copiers. Conrac was unchanged at 15 1/4.

Tally Corp. said it has resumed discussions with Mannesmann A.G. concerning the control of Tally by the West German industrial concern. Mannesmann purchased 16 percent of Tally's outstanding shares for \$4.2 million two weeks ago and is interested in increasing its holdings to between 33 percent and 50 percent and possibly in making a tender offer or merger proposal.

Active Texaco rose 1/4 to 60 1/4. It said it will be three weeks to a month before it can determine results of drilling a second Baltimore Canyon well. Gulf added 1/4 to 24 1/4. It plans additional tests in upper zones of its Hudson Canyon well.

General Electric said its information services division introduced a new distributed data processing system called Marklink. It said all the components of the system will be available from GE as the sole supplier.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 2.26 points to 148.39.

In Chicago, wheat was substantially higher, corn and oats higher and soybeans irregularly higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

**RCA Sells Alascom Unit**

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — RCA Corp. said today it agreed in principle to sell its RCA Alaska Communications Inc. subsidiary to Pacific Power and Light for about \$200 million in cash.

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**Brazil's Deficit Wider in Month**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — Brazil's trade deficit for the first 10 months of the year to date nearly \$784 million compared with a \$188-million deficit a year earlier, Brazilian Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen said today.

Imports were \$11.1 billion and exports totaled \$10.3 billion. He reaffirmed that Brazil's 1978 trade deficit would remain around the predicted \$800-million figure. The October deficit was \$110 million, based on imports of \$1.32 billion and foreign sales of \$1.21 billion. Mr. Simonsen attributed the high volume of imports to increased purchases of wheat, petroleum and capital goods.

He added, however, that October's "always a peak month" and stressed that Brazilian exports had also been high, including \$252 million in coffee sales.

The October deficit is the third highest monthly deficit this year, topped only by deficits of \$177.5 million in January and \$170 million in February. The September deficit was \$107.5 million.

**Fed to Review Zone For Offshore Banks**

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve Board has agreed to review a proposed "free-trade zone" for international banking in New York being pushed by major banks here.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Fed said the plan will be considered very soon by the full board. It'll receive very serious attention," he added.

**Blumenthal Visits Bonn**

BONN, West Germany, Nov. 30 (AP) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal is expected next week for talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other officials on monetary matters. He is expected to arrive here Dec. 8 from Moscow, where he is to attend a meeting of the Soviet-American Economic Commission.

**Third World, West End Talks on Fund**

GENEVA, Nov. 30 (AP-DJ) — The Third World and industrialized countries ended three weeks of negotiations today without reaching agreement on setting up a Common Fund to stabilize prices of 18 commodities in world trade. They agreed, however, to meet again, probably in late next February, for further talks.

Unlike last December, when a conference was suspended in a mood of bitterness, the end today was amicable.

After the meeting, Gamani Corea, secretary general of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), under whose auspices the negotiations were held, commented: "Final success is within reach."

**Bergland Sees China Buying More Cotton**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland predicted today that U.S. cotton exports to China this year probably will exceed last year's large exports.

"While it is impossible to forecast exactly how much more U.S. cotton will be bought by China, it does appear that the People's Republic of China will be a major cotton customer for several years and the United States will be one of its important sources," he said.

In the last marketing year, the Chinese bought 426,000 bales of U.S. cotton. So for this marketing year, which is not yet half over, they have bought 345,700 bales.

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25%	15%	W.Ind.	1.28	6.3	8	46	22%
27%	20%	W.Ind.	1.3	4.3	7	47	22%
69	5%	MVF	1.27	1.9	4	46	22%
28%	23%	Wabaco	1.50	6.1	8	221	24%
23%	34%	Nalco	1.24	4.7	14	94	25%
23%	72%	Norco	.88	4.9	4	24	12%
23	38	Nashua	1.75	6.6	5	16	23%
23	18%	NatAm	.59	1.7	15	15	23%
33	19%	Navia	.77	29	3	27	23%
22%	13%	NatCon	.44	3.7	10	24	17%
32%	25%	NCon	pt.50	4.8	2	1	31%
18%	15%	Nichl.	.40	5.7	8	11	23%
24%	21%	NorAm	1.01	5.9	5	5	23%
23%	28%	NatTel	1.70	9.0	6	194	18%

## European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices

	2008	4,069	10M\$	FF,30	L.R.	Chit.	BP	Cons.	Dyn.R.
Luxembourg	3.52	59.19	15,790	6.675	1,575	14,508	6.878	5,030	39.13
France	1,927			5.61	2,209		6,339	17,615	5,694
Switzerland	1,944		3,746	5.853	1,651	1,056	5,921	3,371	10,575
United Kingdom	1,693	1,655	841	192.50			47,097	49,224	15,945
Japan	4,418	8,02	279.36		1,179	21,122	14,308	255.90	82,700
Italy	7,733	3,702	89,520	30,292.5	0.20405	82,038	5,6974		32,438

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market:

France: 46.855; Israel: 18.73; Japan: 71.900; Schilling: 14.075; Sw.Krona: 4.648; Yens: 336.23; New Zealand: 0.69; Australian: 0.69; Belgian Financial Franc: 31.10; Hong Kong \$: 4.6155; Singapore \$: 2.194; Canadian \$: 85.225 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc: (1) Units of 100; (2) Units of 1000; (3) Units of 10,000. (d) Amounts needed to pay one coin.

[illegible][illegible]

JonPan	52%	33%	InfraGis	13%	1%	PosiCorp	6%	7%	WoodLot	25%	26%
Jonard	12%	13%	IntelliG	7%	5%	PosiCorp	5	5%	WoodLot	25%	26%
JonCar	26%	29%	IntelliG	25%	34%	PendEnt	15%	16%	WoodLot	25%	26%
JonFed	1%	1%	JonCorp	9%	9%	PeterHH	15%	16%	WoodLot	25%	26%

1. The Government of Jamaica, acting for and on behalf of the Ariguanabo Company Ltd. hereby invites tenders for the supply of approximately 3.7 million yards of loam-state polyester/cotton (65%/35%) fabric for processing, dyeing and finishing.
2. The purchase is to be financed by De Nederlandse Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkelingslanden NV, as a part of the Netherlands Government Program of Technical & Financial Assistance to the Government of Jamaica.
3. Copies of the complete invitation to Tender Document, which contains detailed specifications of the required fabric, may be obtained from:  
**The Managing Director, Ariguanabo Company of Jamaica, Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 9, Spanish Town, Jamaica (Telex: # 2153 ARITEX JA).**
4. Tenders will be required to reach the Managing Director of the Ariguanabo Company of Jamaica Ltd. at the above address not later than December 14th, 1978. They will be opened at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, on December 15th, 1978, at Ariguanabo's offices. The successful tenderer, if any, will be informed by telecommunication shortly thereafter.

100

Prices are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market; Danish: Kroner; Deutsche: Marks; French: Francs; Hong Kong: Dollars; Italian: Lira; Japanese: Yen; Swiss: Francs; U.S.: Dollars. (a) 1987; (b) 1988; (c) 1989; (d) 1990; (e) 1991; (f) 1992; (g) 1993; (h) 1994; (i) 1995; (j) 1996; (k) 1997; (l) 1998; (m) 1999; (n) 2000; (o) 2001; (p) 2002; (q) 2003; (r) 2004; (s) 2005; (t) 2006; (u) 2007; (v) 2008; (w) 2009; (x) 2010; (y) 2011; (z) 2012; (aa) 2013; (ab) 2014; (ac) 2015; (ad) 2016; (ae) 2017; (af) 2018; (ag) 2019; (ah) 2020; (ai) 2021; (aj) 2022; (ak) 2023; (al) 2024; (am) 2025; (an) 2026; (ao) 2027; (ap) 2028; (aq) 2029; (ar) 2030; (as) 2031; (at) 2032; (au) 2033; (av) 2034; (aw) 2035; (ax) 2036; (ay) 2037; (az) 2038; (ba) 2039; (bb) 2040; (bc) 2041; (bd) 2042; (be) 2043; (bf) 2044; (bg) 2045; (bh) 2046; (bi) 2047; (bj) 2048; (bk) 2049; (bl) 2050; (bm) 2051; (bn) 2052; (bo) 2053; (bp) 2054; (bq) 2055; (br) 2056; (bs) 2057; (bt) 2058; (bu) 2059; (bv) 2060; (bw) 2061; (bx) 2062; (by) 2063; (bz) 2064; (ca) 2065; (cb) 2066; (cc) 2067; (cd) 2068; (ce) 2069; (cf) 2070; (cg) 2071; (ch) 2072; (ci) 2073; (cj) 2074; (ck) 2075; (cl) 2076; (cm) 2077; (cn) 2078; (co) 2079; (cp) 2080; (cq) 2081; (cr) 2082; (cs) 2083; (ct) 2084; (cu) 2085; (cv) 2086; (cw) 2087; (cx) 2088; (cy) 2089; (cz) 2090; (da) 2091; (db) 2092; (dc) 2093; (dd) 2094; (de) 2095; (df) 2096; (dg) 2097; (dh) 2098; (di) 2099; (dj) 2100; (dk) 2101; (dl) 2102; (dm) 2103; (dn) 2104; (do) 2105; (dp) 2106; (dq) 2107; (dr) 2108; (ds) 2109; (dt) 2110; (du) 2111; (dv) 2112; (dw) 2113; (dx) 2114; (dy) 2115; (dz) 2116; (ea) 2117; (eb) 2118; (ec) 2119; (ed) 2120; (ee) 2121; (ef) 2122; (eg) 2123; (eh) 2124; (ei) 2125; (ej) 2126; (ek) 2127; (el) 2128; (em) 2129; (en) 2130; (eo) 2131; (ep) 2132; (eq) 2133; (er) 2134; (es) 2135; (et) 2136; (eu) 2137; (ev) 2138; (ew) 2139; (ex) 2140; (ey) 2141; (ez) 2142; (fa) 2143; (fb) 2144; (fc) 2145; (fd) 2146; (fe) 2147; (ff) 2148; (fg) 2149; (fh) 2150; (fi) 2151; (fj) 2152; (fk) 2153; (fl) 2154; (fm) 2155; (fn) 2156; (fo) 2157; (fp) 2158; (fq) 2159; (fr) 2160; (fs) 2161; (ft) 2162; (fu) 2163; (fv) 2164; (fw) 2165; (fx) 2166; (fy) 2167; (fz) 2168; (ga) 2169; (gb) 2170; (gc) 2171; (gd) 2172; (ge) 2173; (gf) 2174; (gg) 2175; (gh) 2176; (gi) 2177; (gj) 2178; (gk) 2179; (gl) 2180; (gm) 2181; (gn) 2182; (go) 2183; (gp) 2184; (gq) 2185; (gr) 2186; (gs) 2187; (gt) 2188; (gu) 2189; (gv) 2190; (gw) 2191; (gx) 2192; (gy) 2193; (gz) 2194; (ha) 2195; (hb) 2196; (hc) 2197; (hd) 2198; (he) 2199; (hf) 2200; (hg) 2201; (hh) 2202; (hi) 2203; (hj) 2204; (hk) 2205; (hl) 2206; (hm) 2207; (hn) 2208; (ho) 2209; (hp) 2210; (hq) 2211; (hr) 2212; (hs) 2213; (ht) 2214; (hu) 2215; (hv) 2216; (hw) 2217; (hx) 2218; (hy) 2219; (hz) 2220; (ia) 2221; (ib) 2222; (ic) 2223; (id) 2224; (ie) 2225; (if) 2226; (ig) 2227; (ih) 2228; (ii) 2229; (ij) 2230; (ik) 2231; (il) 2232; (im) 2233; (in) 2234; (io) 2235; (ip) 2236; (iq) 2237; (ir) 2238; (is) 2239; (it) 2240; (iu) 2241; (iv) 2242; (iw) 2243; (ix) 2244; (iy) 2245; (iz) 2246; (ja) 2247; (jb) 2248; (jc) 2249; (jd) 2250; (je) 2251; (jf) 2252; (jg) 2253; (jh) 2254; (ji) 2255; (jj) 2256; (jk) 2257; (jl) 2258; (jm) 2259; (jn) 2260; (jo) 2261; (jp) 2262; (jq) 2263; (jr) 2264; (js) 2265; (jt) 2266; (ju) 2267; (jv) 2268; (jw) 2269; (jx) 2270; (jy) 2271; (jz) 2272; (ka) 2273; (kb) 2274; (kc) 2275; (kd) 2276; (ke) 2277; (kf) 2278; (kg) 2279; (kh) 2280; (ki) 2281; (kj) 2282; (kk) 2283; (kl) 2284; (km) 2285; (kn) 2286; (ko) 2287; (kp) 2288; (kq) 2289; (kr) 2290; (ks) 2291; (kt) 2292; (ku) 2293; (kv) 2294; (kw) 2295; (kx) 2296; (ky) 2297; (kz) 2298; (la) 2299; (lb) 2300; (lc) 2301; (ld) 2302; (le) 2303; (lf) 2304; (lg) 2305; (lh) 2306; (li) 2307; (lj) 2308; (lk) 2309; (ll) 2310; (lm) 2311; (ln) 2312; (lo) 2313; (lp) 2314; (lq) 2315; (lr) 2316; (ls) 2317; (lt) 2318; (lu) 2319; (lv) 2320; (lw) 2321; (lx) 2322; (ly) 2323; (lz) 2324; (ma) 2325; (mb) 2326; (mc) 2327; (md) 2328; (me) 2329; (mf) 2330; (mg) 2331; (mh) 2332; (mi) 2333; (mj) 2334; (mk) 2335; (ml) 2336; (mm) 2337; (mn) 2338; (mo) 2339; (mp) 2340; (mq) 2341; (mr) 2342; (ms) 2343; (mt) 2344; (mu) 2345; (mv) 2346; (mw) 2347; (mx) 2348; (my) 2349; (mz) 2350; (na) 2351; (nb) 2352; (nc) 2353; (nd) 2354; (ne) 2355; (nf) 2356; (ng) 2357; (nh) 2358; (ni) 2359; (nj) 2360; (nk) 2361; (nl) 2362; (nm) 2363; (nn) 2364; (no) 2365; (np) 2366; (nq) 2367; (nr) 2368; (ns) 2369; (nt) 2370; (nu) 2371; (nv) 2372; (nw) 2373; (nx) 2374; (ny) 2375; (nz) 2376; (oa) 2377; (ob) 2378; (oc) 2379; (od) 2380; (oe) 2381; (of) 2382; (og) 2383; (oh) 2384; (oi) 2385; (oj) 2386; (ok) 2387; (ol) 2388; (om) 2389; (on) 2390; (oo) 2391; (op) 2392; (oq) 2393; (or) 2394; (os) 2395; (ot) 2396; (ou) 2397; (ov) 2398; (ow) 2399; (ox) 2400; (oy) 2401; (oz) 2402; (pa) 2403; (pb) 2404; (pc) 2405; (pd) 2406; (pe) 2407; (pf) 2408; (pg) 2409; (ph) 2410; (pi) 2411; (pj) 2412; (pk) 2413; (pl) 2414; (pm) 2415; (pn) 2416; (po) 2417; (pp) 2418; (pq) 2419; (pr) 2420; (ps) 2421; (pt) 2422; (pu) 2423; (pv) 2424; (pw) 2425; (px) 2426; (py) 2427; (pz) 2428; (qa) 2429; (qb) 2430; (qc) 2431; (qd) 2432; (qe) 2433; (q

Closing Prices, November 30, 1978		Petrolift	Pettibone
WORK (API)—			
ending that is a			

National Secu-	DantyA	18 1/4	19 1/4	JamsBy	14 1/4	15 1/4	PiercesS	12	12 1/4
urers Assn.	DtoDes	8 1/2	8 3/4	JiffyFd	1/4	1/4	Pinkrtn	28	29
Investors Coun-	DumbM	23 1/4	23 1/4	IndustA	1/4	1/4	PionHIB	10 1/4	10

52% 52%	IndiGan	13% 13%	Pauvey	6% 7%	Wood/L	25% 24%
72% 12%	IndiGan	7%	Pauvey	1	Wifins	5% 5%
20% 20%	Wood/L	22%	PauEnt	15% 15%	WrightW	2%
1% 1%	JamWPR	5%	PeterHt	15% 16%	ZionUp	17% 20%

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# Aerolíneas Argentinas

*\$155,000,000 floating-rate portion managed by:*

**CHEMICAL BANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP**

AT BANK      DRESDNER BANK

*Funds provided by:*

CROCKER NATIONAL BANK      DISCOUNT BANK      THE NEDERLAND CREDIT BANK, LTD.

THE SUMITOMO TRUST AND BANKING CO., LTD. (New York Branch) THE MITSUBI TRUST AND BANKING CO., LTD. (New York Branch)

Co., Ltd. CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK NA

INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED, NASSAU                      THE SANWA BANK, LIMITED                      TORONTO DOMINION BANK

\$+1,000,000 fixed-rate portion managed by:

CHEMICAL BANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

**Funds provided by:**

(New York Branch)

Agent:

*of record only.* *November 1978*

*Journal of Management Education* 36(7) 809-824



NEW YORK, Nov. 30 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	This Year	1977
<b>PODS</b>		
Cash, 100 lbs.	N.A.	N.A.
Cash, 100 lbs.	N.A.	N.A.
Cash, 100 lbs.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>TEXTILES</b>		
Printed 44-36, yd.	0.44	0.44
<b>MEALS</b>		
Steel billets (P.R.), ton	27.00	25.00
Iron & P.R., ton	22.24	21.74
Steel scrap No. 1, ton	21.42	20.47
Lead, 100 lbs.	0.32	0.32
Copper, 100 lbs.	0.64	0.64
Aluminum, 100 lbs.	0.52	0.52
Gold, 100 lbs.	5.15	4.75
Silver, 100 lbs.	19.40	18.65

COMMODITY INDEXES  
November 30, 1978

— Preliminary  
— Final  
— Nominal

ADVERTISING

MARKET ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.  
(CORP.)

The undersigned announces that the Third Quarter Report ended August 20th, 1978, of Market Electric Works, Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at: Pionier, Helderling & Pionier N.V., Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V., Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, November 27th, 1978.

## AUCTION

KUWAIT CITY, KUWAIT

DECEMBER 9 & 10

(HEADQUARTERS: MESSIAH BEACH HOTEL)

For the owners of

BANISTER PIPELINES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

THIS IS A PARTIAL LISTING:

CRAWLER TRACTOR/PUMPERS:

9 - CAT 583C, 6-CAT 571, 2-CAT

D-7, CRAWLER TRACTOR/

DOZERS: 10 - CAT D-8H, 2-CAT D-

7E, 2-CAT D-4D, MOTOR

GRADERS: CAT 14G, 2-CAT 14E

CRAWLER LOADERS: 2-CAT 977K

WELDING TRACTORS: 2-CAT D-7D,

WHEEL TRACTORS: 2-CAT D-7D,

4-D418, CASE 580-C, AIR COM-

PRESSORS: 5 - INGERSOLL-RAND

D4000, CAT 125C, 4 - SULLIS-

CREW 175 PM TRENCHERS: 2 -

BARBER-GREENE 7A-77, MOTOR

SCRAPERS: CAT 621, DREDGE &

WATER EQUIPMENT: Dredge boat,

"The Dolphin," one 20' power boat

CRAWLER CRANES: LINK-BELT LS-

318, 5 - LINK-BELT LS-98, 2 - LINK-

BELT LS-98E, CONCRETE EQUIP-

MENT: JOHNSON batch plant, 2 -

self-propelled pumps, 2 -

CHALLENGE 601-D 6-yard truck

mixers, 2 - KAYE 165 portable

miners, 2 - FREDERICK PARKER 300

hyd. trucks, JOHNSON Fast-back

truck, TRUCK CRANES: 2 - LINK-

BELT HC-108C, 5-ton, GENERATOR

PLANTS: 3 - CAT D-345 355 KW, 3 -

CAT D-346 355 KW, WELDING

EQUIPMENT: 25 - LINCOLN 400

AMP, 3 - LINCOLN 300 AMP, 5 -

LINCOLN 225 AMP, 21 - LINCOLN

200 AMP, HYDRAULIC EXCAVATORS:

3 - LINK-BELT LS-4500, WHEEL

LOADERS: 3 - CAT 980 or

articulated TRUCKS: 1975 GMC 6000

4 X 6 grease truck, 1975 MACK

REGULIST 6 X 4 tandem mixer truck, 8

1975 CHEV. C60 4 X 2, 2 - 1975

trucks, HYSTER Z53AP forklift truck,

1975 CHEV. C60 4 X 2, 2 - 1975

winch trucks, 1975 CHEV. C60 4 X 2

winch truck, 1975 MACK REGULIST 6 X 4

tandem flatbed, 1975 GMC 6000 4 X 2

TRUCKS: 2 - 1975 CHEV. C65 4 X 2,

7 - 1975 CHEV. C60 4 X 2, 2 - 1973

CHEV. C60 4 X 2, 1973 GMC 5500 4

X 2, TRUCK TRACTORS: 1976

MACK RS733L 6 X 4, 1976 MACK

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

November 30, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg.

MAINE POTATOES

30,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Nov 5.25 5.40 5.23 5.38 -0.03

Nov 5.45 5.70 5.50 5.64 -0.04

Nov 5.45 5.45 5.45 5.45 -0.02

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## CHICAGO FUTURES

November 30, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT

30,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Nov 2.25 2.30 2.25 2.25 -0.05

Nov 2.30 2.35 2.30 2.30 -0.05

Nov 2.35 2.40 2.35 2.35 -0.05

Nov 2.40 2.45 2.40 2.40 -0.05

Nov 2.45 2.50 2.45 2.45 -0.05

Nov 2.50 2.55 2.50 2.50 -0.05

Nov 2.55 2.60 2.55 2.55 -0.05

Nov 2.60 2.65 2.60 2.60 -0.05

Nov 2.65 2.70 2.65 2.65 -0.05

Nov 2.70 2.75 2.70 2.70 -0.05

Nov 2.75 2.80 2.75 2.75 -0.05

Nov 2.80 2.85 2.80 2.80 -0.05

Nov 2.85 2.90 2.85 2.85 -0.05

Nov 2.90 2.95 2.90 2.90 -0.05

Nov 2.95 3.00 2.95 2.95 -0.05

Nov 3.00 3.05 3.00 3.00 -0.05

Nov 3.05 3.10 3.05 3.05 -0.05

Nov 3.10 3.15 3.10 3.10 -0.05

Nov 3.15 3.20 3.15 3.15 -0.05

Nov 3.20 3.25 3.20 3.20 -0.05

Nov 3.25 3.30 3.25 3.25 -0.05

Nov 3.30 3.35 3.30 3.30 -0.05

Nov 3.35 3.40 3.35 3.35 -0.05

Nov 3.40 3.45 3.40 3.40 -0.05

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Nov 3.60 3.65 3.60 3.60 -0.05

Nov 3.65 3.70 3.65 3.65 -0.05

Nov 3.70 3.75 3.70 3.70 -0.05

Nov 3.75 3.80 3.75 3.75 -0.05















## Observer

## Some New Wrinkles

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The man and woman behind us at the theater were talking about a friend who was reluctant to have her face lifted. "She'd made all the arrangements and then canceled at the last minute," said the woman.

"She's already starting to wrinkle," said the man. His voice carried authority. He must have been a professional, a man who understood wrinkling and knew what it could do to a face. He sounded worried.

"She says she'll get it done next year," the woman said. The man obviously didn't believe it. There was resignation in his voice. "She'll never get it done," he said. "She's just going to go ahead and wrinkle. Let's watch the show."

He had washed his hands of this foolish woman who voluntarily doomed herself to wrinkling. She deserved nothing but contempt. I sat staring at the frail fiction on the stage, but my mind filled with pictures of a woman sitting alone at a phone that never rang because she refused to submit her face to the scalpel.

A swirl of taut-skinned beautiful people of indeterminate age was off on the town in a bustle of furs and exposed chest hair and one of them asked, "Whatever became of old Nellie?" And someone replied, "Would you believe it — she chose to become a wrinkle."

My sensitivity to this case arises from recent exposure to people from Southern California, much of whose conversation deals with his or her face by whom. The first thing people do on arriving out there is to buy a Mercedes-Benz and the second is to get a face lift.

A New York woman tells of meeting a California man at a party, having a long discussion, then asking another woman for his name. It turned out to be a man she had known for years — let's say his name was Bill. "That's not Bill," she protested. "I've known Bill since Hector was a pup."

"Sure," said the other woman, "but the Bill you knew is all up there on the back of his skull now."

California, as we know, is the

wave of the future. Having the eyes "done," tucking the chin and taking a mortgage to buy a Mercedes have already been taken up in New York. Just the other day I saw my first stretched Mercedes parked on East 58th Street. Between front and rear seat, space had been added for two baths and a dining room. How much longer can a man go on the streets working without becoming a pariah?

I had been worrying this question before overhearing that conversation at the theater. Nobody had actually come right out and said, "You're wrinkling," but I had become sensitive to a certain coolness lately among the kind of women who possess a studio and men who wear tuxedos instead of neckties.

Have they been waiting for me to leave so they can have a good time? If so, why? They remember the same things I do — Melvin Purvis getting Dillinger, Franklin Roosevelt swamping Alf Landon, nickel candy.

I have considered facial improvements, but am not certain wrinkle removal qualifies as such. For a long time, I was smooth of face and thoroughly unhappy about it. Until I was 30 years old, bartenders demanded documentary evidence that I was of legal drinking age and bus drivers still called me "Sonny." At that time I wanted to wrinkle, and fast, and I wanted it with the same passion with which people nowadays want to wrinkle overnight.

This is not why I remain reluctant to surrender my hard-earned face to a plastic surgeon. The central question is whether the smooth face is here to stay or just another fashion flash in the reorganized pan.

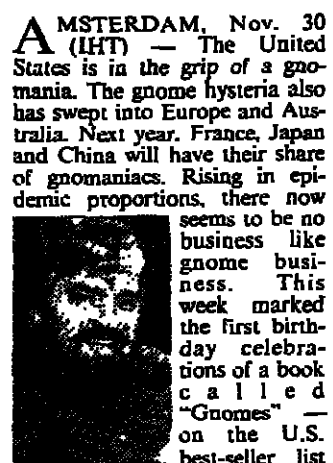
My history of not catching up with new trends until they are out-of-date began with saving for an Orphan Annie mug when everybody else had moved on to Dick Tracy. I bought a mug and continued to buy it recently with buying a suit with flared cuffs and tight legs when everybody else has moved on to tight cuffs and flared legs.

If I get an expensive new tight face it's a sure bet that the following week Jerry Brown will turn up in Malibu wearing the brand-new Miz Lillian wrinkles and trying to pretend he knows John Dillinger from Henry Kissinger. This is the same reason I haven't bought pink eyeglasses.

## Gnomania

## There's No Biz Like Gnome Biz

By Jules B. Farber



A 300-gram adult male.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30 (IHT) — The United States is in the grip of a gnomania. The gnome hysteria also has swept into Europe and Australia. Next year, France, Japan and China will have their share of gnomaniacs. Rising in epidemic proportions, there now seems to be no business like gnome business. This week marked the first birthday celebration of a book called "Gnomes" on the U.S. best-seller list for a full year.

It all started with a Dutch book, "Leven en Werken van de Kabouter" (The Life and Work of the Gnome), written by Dutch physician Wil Huygen, with drawings by Rien Poortvliet. When Unieboek issued this tongue-in-cheek sociological study — it reads like Margaret Mead edited by Woody Allen — the Dutch publishers never dreamed their suburban Baarn offices would become world gnome headquarters. Or that "Gnomes" would become the first Dutch book ever to achieve a prestigious 12-month ranking on the U.S. best-seller list.

In the small home market, more than 276,000 copies have gone over Dutch counters at 49.50 guilders (around \$25) each. Harry N. Abrams, Inc., the New York art-book publishers, bought the American rights and sold more than 600,000 copies at \$17.50.

The 212-page, full-color volume — with hundreds of Poortvliet's drawings — resulted from more than 20 years of gnome-watching, always done at

night since these little people (6 inches high when fully grown) only come out after twilight. The nature-loving illustrator recalls: "We dug holes leading to their underground habitats, covered ourselves in camouflage netting and waited for them to surface. But those little guys had been watching us right from the outset and were playing games with us. It was only after we had made a serious impression on the Gnome Council that we were given full cooperation and the right to produce a definitive work."

## All Kinds

Poortvliet remembers, "Slowly we came into contact with all kinds of gnomes and they told us everything about themselves. Well, nearly everything." Among the little-gnome facts uncovered by Poortvliet and Huygen: The male gnome weighs 300 grams, the female anywhere from 250 to 275 grams. Gnomes are a phenomenon of the northern hemisphere, preferring an environment where the winter days are short. The darker and more mysterious the surroundings, the more the little folk like it. Sightings are never made in bright, sunny countries like Spain and Italy.

This gnome-tome examines the six common races of gnomes — forest, garden, house, dune, farm and Siberian — and reveals day-to-day life, courtship, marriage, honeymoons and even sex habits. Some of the major findings: The average gnome has a lifespan of 400 years, can run faster than a hare, is seven times stronger than a man and has a sense of smell 19 times more accurate.

Males wear pointed hats, which are never removed except when they go to bed, or perhaps take a bath. Gnomes are solitary until the age of 350. The



A 300-gram adult male.

female can only conceive once, has a 12-month pregnancy and always has twins. Gnome children wear diapers until age 12. They live with their parents until they are 100 years old.

The publisher's pundits had a field day in gnomeculture, promoting every conceivable kind of merchandise. It ranges from stationery, wrapping paper, jigsaw puzzles, calendars, posters, prints, gnome homes, soft sculpture, pillows, bean bags, needlepoint kits, timepieces, laundry bags and oversized ballpoint pens to bumper stickers ("Caution! 1 Brake for Gnomes"), silver-plated Christmas tree ornaments, porcelain jewelry, diamond-eyed gnome piggy banks, life-size gnome soap and badges.

Badge-wearers sport slogans like: "To Gnome Is To Love Me," "All Roads Lead to Gnome," "You're Gnomebody Til Somebody Loves You," "Gnomes Are An Island," and "There's No Place Like Gnome."

## Parties

Americans are organizing gnome parties with instructions for making the size qua gnome (the required gnome cap) and a menu gastronomie. It consists of clams casino, potage à l'ognome, gnomes assortis, carre de l'ognome, gnomes de terre frites, salade du champagne, baked gnome Alaska and cake cappuccino.

All this is accompanied by a Cabernet Sauvignon 1976 and a Chateau du Pape 1946. A recipe for gnome spice cake is given along with the social note that gnomes always greet one another by rubbing noses. Suggested music is "Gnome, Gnome on the Range" or "Gnomon in the Gloom." Those who aren't party-prone are advised to "gnosh with a gnome." The party package creator used a gnome deplume.

The puns persist in the publisher's promotional material. One learns that jolly fat gnomes who love to eat are gastrognomes; a gnome house is a gnomocle; a female gnome is addressed as gnomatun. The volume has been nominated as the best book of the year and 1978 designated as the year of the gnome.

"Gnome news is good news" continues in the marketplace. Rizzoli's Italian edition sold out in a month and is being reprinted. In Finland, sales are popping. "Gnomes" has captured the No. 1 spot on the Australian best-seller list.

And 1979 promises even more. Sweden and Norway are now translating local editions. Paris publisher Albin Michel is convinced that the French are ready to recognize these little people. Abrams is producing a Japanese edition and a U.S. paperback edition with Bantam Books. In Britain, the New English Library will have a paperback edition with Pan Books. And a "legal" Chinese edition will be published by Formosan Magazine Press Ltd. in Taiwan.

Conclusion: Gnomatun what you think, gnomes are here to stay!

## PEOPLE: Brando Flays 'We're Busine'

It is rare that Marlon Brando gives an interview, but when he does, sparks fly. In the January issue of Playboy the actor says he has no use for actors. "I've never met a movie star yet who made me feel my knees in awe and wonder. We are businessmen, we're merchants."

He characterizes Bob Hope as "pathetic" and Sammy Davis Jr. as an "applause junkie." He says that John Wayne "would have shot Gandhi, called him a rabble-rouser." Brando, whose pet cause is the welfare of American Indians, said that if he ever tried to meet with President Carter about the Indians' plight, the president would give him "a mint julep and a tap dance." In a discussion of war, Brando said that in World War II, "I beat the army by being declared psychoneurotic. They thought I was crazy. When I filled in the forms, under race, I wrote, 'Human' under color, I wrote, 'It varies.'"

The Republican Party has a second declared candidate for its 1980 presidential nomination — a millionaire business consultant who says he began life as a converted railroad boiler as the son of Mexican immigrants. Benjamin Fernandez, 53, of Los Angeles, told a news conference that he is embarking on a \$15-million fund-raising drive to finance his run for the White House. It will be his first attempt at elective office. "I can raise the 15 million bucks," says he, "and anyone who can do that is going to be a serious candidate." Fernandez gained experience in political fund-raising in 1972 when he worked on the finance committee for former President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign. He joins Rep. Philip Crane, an Illinois conservative, as a declared candidate for the GOP presidential nomination.

Gabrielle (Coco) Chanel might not be liked, but she's selling the clothes off her back in London tomorrow. Miss Chanel's jewels and personal wardrobe — 40 of the suits and dresses that made fashion history — are to be auctioned by Christie's in a rare weekend evening sale. Miss Chanel, who died at 87 in 1971, was probably the richest dressmaker in the world. She had a revolutionary impact on fashion in the 1920s and again after World War II. She is the only fashion designer whose life story be-

came a Broadway hit. "Coco," which Hepburn in 1961

In Boulder, a girl who detest some zec charged with st in the theft of her parents' s. tectives said S. of Boulder, b. ind, a Jaguar. cain Continent lar and change. "She told me be caught soon worth it," said man. "She got she made new great summer. chases Miss S. to detectives. t two horse trail thorties. She \$1,400 bank \$1,500 on gaso. worth of clothe. The more her parents' t. The financial stand the loss cause the mo through forgett she can be resp. someone who back \$32,000. have a job. S. female, never fore — a perfe bation. I thi zime."

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